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CONTENTS

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Receives New U.S. Ambassador 4 Sep 1
Further on Visit by U.S. Congressmen 1
Talk at Foreign Ministry 1
Received by Zhivkov 1
U.S. State Legislators Delegation Visits 1
Delegation Head Interviewed 2
Politburo Assesses CEMA Secretaries Meeting 2
Lukanov Interviewed on CEMA, Foreign Trade 2
Atanasov Receives FRG Minister Schneider 3
Armed Turk Killed by Guards on Greek Border 3
Turkish Complaints of Border Delays Refuted 3
Queries on Property Decree Answered *[TRUD 1 Sep]* 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Observers To Attend U.S. Exercises in FRG 5
More on Uruguayan Foreign Minister's Visit 5
Holds Talks With Strougal 5
Discusses Ties With Chnoupek 5
Meets With Husak 5
Addresses News Conference 6
Departs for Poland 6
ANC's Tambo Concludes Official Visit 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Pays Official Visit to FRG 7
Departure Reported 7
Talks Begin 7
Noon Talks With Weizaecker 8
Honored at Luncheon 9
Delivers Toast 9
Departs for Residence 10
Talks With Kohl Continue 10
Disarmament Discussed 10
Meyer Reports on Talks 10
FRG's Ost on Talks 13
Mittag, Bangemann Meet 14
Fischer, Wilms Discuss Visit 14
Kohl Gives Dinner 14
Honecker Gives Dinner Toast 15
Meets Jenninger 16
More on Jenninger Talks 16
More Kohl Talks 8 Sep 17
Fischer, Genscher Meet 8 Sep 17
Ministers Meet for Talks 17
Joint FRG Agreements Signed 8 Sep 17
Press Coverage 8 Sep 17
Shoot Orders at Wall Lifted *[DPA]* 17
FRG Media Reportage *[cross-reference]* 18
Joint Soviet Military Exercises Begin 18
Jaruzelski To Visit GDR in Mid-September 18

HUNGARY

U.S. Congressman Lantos Pays Visit 2 Sep *[NEPSZABADSAG 3 Sep]* 19
Joint Army Exercise Held With Soviets 19
Fejti, Karpati Attend 19
Concludes 6 Sep 19
PRC National Council Delegation Visits 19
Signs Exchange Agreement 19
Karpati Returns From Visit to Austria 19
Grosz Sends Condolences to PPR's Messner 19
Szuros Holds Talks With Irish CP Leaders 19
ANC President Tambo Begins Budapest Visit 20
Meets With Kadar 20
Fejti, Delegation Leave for Ethiopian Visit 20
Marothy Addresses Lorand Eoetvoes Students 20
Horvath Speaks on Social Development's Role 20
Hamori Addresses Miskolc University Students 21
National Assembly Discusses Tax Reform Bill 21
Restructuring May Generate Unemployment 21
BRIEFS 22
Coal Mining Reorganization 22
PRC Chemical Industry Talks 22
Technology Pact With USSR 22
Joint Soviet Enterprises 22
Austrian Energy Cooperation 22
Egyptian Agricultural Projects 23
Japan's Kono Visits 23
Horn Visit to Mexico 23
Marjai Receives SELA Head 23
Parliamentary Groups Meet 23

POLAND

Further on Danes' Espionage Trial 24
Trial Begins 24
Second Day of Trial 24
Guilty Verdict 24
Jaruzelski To Visit GDR n September 24
Uruguayan Foreign Minister Pays Visit 24
Arrives 3 Sep 24
Meets With Messner 25
Continues Talks 25
Holds Press Conference 26
Mozambique Defense Minister Pays Visit 27
Arrives 6 Sep 27
Meets With Messner 27
Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky To Visit 27
Leaders' Greetings on SRV National Day *[RZECZOSPOLITA 2 Sep]* 27
Views Expressed About Gorbachev Reforms *[POLITYKA 29 Aug]* 28
Resistance to 1980 Accords Viewed *[POLITYKA 29 Aug]* 28
Presidium Views Central Plan Fulfillment *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 1 Sep]* 29
Miodowicz Addresses Zamosc Ceremony *[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 2 Sep]* 31

ROMANIA

PPR's Siwicki Meets Officials 32
Meets With Ceausescu 32
Holds Talks With Milea 32
Concludes Visit *[Warsaw]* 32
Joint PRC Commission Opens Session 32
Egyptian Solons Visit Brasov County 33
Production Forces' Modernization Eyed 33

YUGOSLAVIA

USSR, U.S. Favor Dialogue With Nonaligned 34
Canadian Senate Speaker Arrives for Visit 34
Mojsov, Mikulic Receive SFRY Ambassadors 34
Mojsov, Mikulic Send Greetings to Libya *[POLITIKA 1 Sep]* 34
Presidium Endorses Krunic's Romania Visit *[POLITIKA 3 Sep]* 34
Further Reportage on Paracin Shooting 35
Defense Secretariat Statement 35
Slogans Chanted at Funeral 35
Nationalism Probable Cause 35
Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair 36
Board of Managers Dismissed 36
Officials Arrested 36
DELO on Istuk Statement *[1 Sep]* 36
Istuk 'Sorry' for Confusion *[BORBA 2 Sep]* 37
POLITIKA on Pozderac Links *[1,2 Sep]* 37
Mikulic Mentioned in Affair *[BORBA 2 Sep]* 38
Bank Governor Interviewed 38
Serbian LC Discusses Situation in Kosovo *[BORBA 29-30 Aug]* 39
Vlasi Defends Commune Leaders *[BORBA 1 Sep]* 40
Equal Language Use On Kosovo Road Signs 40
Correction: USSR Trade Delegation Visits 41

Zhivkov Receives New U.S. Ambassador 4 Sep

AU041748 Sofia BTA in English 1705 GMT 4 Sep

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — Today the Bulgarian head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, assessed in positive terms a certain activation in relations between Bulgaria and the United States which has been achieved over the last two years. Receiving the credentials of mr Saul Polanski, the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to this country, Mr Zhivkov indicated that this is a positive process which should be promoted step by step in all fields and that such a promotion serves the interests of both peoples.

The vigorous contacts between senior officials from the two countries, Bulgaria's State Council president said, show that irrespective of the different social systems and economic capabilities, bilateral relations can develop normally, provided there is a shared will for that.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the restoration of good business contacts and with the progress of cultural relations. He also noted the establishment of some cooperation, despite the differences in principle, in some specific areas such as combating terrorism and illicit drugs trafficking.

The Bulgarian head of state reiterated his country's commitment to a policy seeking a consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide and ridding the world of nuclear weapons. The signing of a Soviet-American agreement on a "global double zero option" would be the first hope-inspiring step in this direction.

Mr Saul Polanski laid emphasis on the increased contacts between officials from the two countries, contacts which the United States sees as important for the promotion of bilateral relations. He said that the U.S. Government shows considerable interest in the restructuring underway in Bulgaria.

Further on Visit by U.S. Congressmen

Talk at Foreign Ministry

AU041833 Sofia BTA in English 1720 GMT 4 Sep 87

["Matters of Bilateral Concern Discussed" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the visiting U.S. Congressmen Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD) and Rep. William Richardson (D-NM) and Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Schifter met today with senior Bulgarian diplomats.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, familiarized the guests in detail with Bulgaria's principled stands and assessments concerning the state and the prospects for wider Bulgaro-American relations in various fields: political and economic, scientific and technological, cultural and humanitarian. He emphasised that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is seeking to achieve tangible results in bilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

The American guests stressed the United States' earnest desire to promote bilateral contacts. They shared their impressions of their stay in this country, of the meetings and talks they had, and they expressed their views on the development of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They expressed thanks for the hospitality they were showed on Bulgarian soil.

Received by Zhivkov

AU041549 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the visiting U.S. Congressmen Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD) and Rep. William Richardson (D-NM) and Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Schifter.

The sides reciprocated a willingness for a further improvement of bilateral relations to the benefit of world peace and security. An emphasis was laid on the availability of conditions under which Bulgaro-American cooperation could contribute to the expansion of East-West contacts. The sides found that there are no questions of bilateral concern which could not be solved and stressed the need for continued efforts to this end.

The State Council president delivered a message to the U.S. Congress and to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on more active work for an improvement of the political climate, for building international understanding and confidence.

U.S. State Legislators Delegation Visits

AU071434 Sofia BTA in English 1203 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) — A delegation of the National Conference of State Legislators of the U.S. (NCSL) led by its president Mr Irving Stolberg, speaker of the House of Representatives, Connecticut, arrived here yesterday. Today the delegation had talks with a Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council.

This is the first visit by a NCSL delegation to Bulgaria. In response to the interest shown by the guests, Mr Petur Tanchev made a detailed analysis of the meaning of the reconstruction underway in Bulgaria in all spheres of social life. He stressed that the changes in the management of the economy of the country and in the topmost echelon of power correspond to the new stage of development in Bulgaria and to the realities in the world which spell a stepping up of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production and a wide-ranging international cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and in the name of peace and security. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation also dwelled on the role of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party in the realization of the changes in the country.

The talks also touched upon a number of international issues stressing the role of dialogue between the East and the West in the preservation of peace on the planet. It

was pointed out that the disputes among states should be solved by political means and that the cooperation between states of different social orders will contribute to the settling of a number of global problems. The two sides expressed the common opinion that the signing of an agreement between the USSR and the U.S. on the elimination of medium and shorter range nuclear missiles would be of great importance for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Mr Petur Tanchev welcomed the summit meetings between the USSR and the U.S. stressing that they will undoubtedly contribute to the peaceful future of the planet.

Delegation Head Interviewed

AU071954 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 7 Sep 87

["Dialogue and Cooperation in the Name of Peace" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) — The leader of the visiting here delegation of the National Conference of State Legislators of the U.S. (NCSL), thinks it important to maintain dialogue and cooperation between states. Mr Irving Stolberg, president of the conference and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, said today before Bulgarian and foreign journalists that most important at present is to break the old stereotypes of thinking, that the people must not see enemies in each other.

The guest supported the future agreement between the U.S. and the USSR on the question of intermediate and shorter range missiles and said that nowadays mankind is closer than ever to its signing. He greeted the visit of GDR's state leader to Bonn and stood for settlement of regional conflicts through peaceful means.

Politburo Assesses CEMA Secretaries Meeting

AU041927 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — The Politburo of the CC of the BCP considered the results of the meeting of secretaries in charge of economic affairs of the Central Committees of the communist and the workers' parties in the CMEA member countries, held in Sofia on September 1 and 2 this year.

It was pointed out that the meeting is an important step in the realization of the common understanding reached by the fraternal parties' leaders at their working meeting in Moscow in November 1986. It will help restructure the mechanism of cooperation and of socialist economic integration and the functioning of CMEA, a reform which is consistent with the collective interests of the socialist community countries and with the policy of intensive development and renewal they pursue.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria attach exceedingly great importance to the reorganisation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and will take a most active part in this process. This restructuring is in full harmony with the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress and by the July 1987 Plenum of the CC of the BCP for the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

The participants in the meeting exchanged fruitful experience on the party leadership in optimizing the CMEA member countries' economies. This practice should be promoted and expanded in future.

The Politburo assessed in positive terms the activity of the Bulgarian delegation to the meeting and assigned the commissions at the Secretariat and the Politburo and the departments of the CC of the BCP to take effective measures for the improvement of party work in the interaction with the fraternal socialist states.

It was recommended that the competent state bodies work purposefully for the enhancement of Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration, and especially in integration with the Soviet Union, by applying new more efficient forms of integration. They should conduct a policy line of helping most actively the process of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and of socialist economic integration and the functioning of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Lukanov Interviewed on CEMA, Foreign Trade

AU031429 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) — Bulgaria and her CMEA partners believe that "the time has come for substantial restructuring in the sphere" of integration processes within the community, says Mr Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign economic relations. In an interview for the English-language *Sofia News* weekly, which in its recent issues has been publishing the answers by senior party, government and economic officials to a set of questions concerning the country's socioeconomic development in the conditions of restructuring, Mr Lukanov points out that "at present, extremely favourable prerequisites for increasing the efficiency of our integration are being created," as well as for "the development of new forms of contacts." Efforts should concentrate technological breakthroughs, joint restructuring of the economic levers: prices, tariffs and currency regulations." The interviewee emphasises that "all this presupposes a reduced role of the administrative factor in the integration process and its purging of all red tape. Mutual benefit, quality and competitiveness should be the sole determining factors."

The minister of foreign economic relations indicates that "the development of economic relations with the CMEA member states is not at variance with Bulgaria's relations with the West and the developing countries. On the contrary, these two trends in the country's foreign economic policy support and complement each other." It is to Bulgaria's economic interests to promote relations

with the non-socialist countries, and the necessary legislation has already been passed enabling individual commodity producers "to directly go on the world market and choose their foreign partners, entering into direct contacts with them."

Further on in his answers, Mr Andrey Lukanov points out that "the conditions for Bulgarian trade and cooperation with the West are not optimal, that a number of artificial obstacles to a more substantial development of relations exist." He expresses the hope that "the gradual improvement of the international situation will bring about positive changes in this sphere as well."

The minister believes that in the near future, the negotiations between Bulgaria and the EEC and between CMEA and the EEC could end "simultaneously, i.e. with the signing of a joint document between the two communities and of agreements on cooperation between us, the other CMEA member states and the EEC"

Mr Andrey Lukanov recalls that "Bulgaria has expressed her desire to hold negotiations on her joining GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)." He is of the opinion that in this way the trade and political problems which crop up in this country's relations with the GATT member states, could be better regulated. A memorandum is now in preparation setting forth Bulgaria's economic policy and practice before the GATT member states.

As to the International Monetary Fund, Bulgaria has "not launched initiatives to join it", the minister says.

Atanasov Receives FRG Minister Schneider
AU041806 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Dr Oscar Schneider, minister for regional planning, building and urban development of the FRG, and his party, a group of chairmen of economic unions and contractors' associations, executives of the West German construction industry.

They considered questions concerning an enhancement of buiness cooperation between West German companies and Bulgarian self-managing economic organisations in building and in the construction industry.

Armed Turk Killed by Guards on Greek Border
AU041918 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 4 Sep 87

["Border Incident" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — In the afternoon of September 3, near the village of Generalovo, Khaskovo Region, a border trespasser coming from Greek territory made use of a firearm to resist his lawful arrest and was shot dead. The papers found on him identify him as Turan Kanya, a Turkish citizen.

The Greek border authorities said that the offender had killed one person and had injured another one on their territory.

The two Bulgarian border guards wounded in the exchange of fire have been rushed to hospital in Sofia by helicopter.

Turkish Complaints of Border Delays Refuted
AU021857 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 2 Sep 87

["Turks Stir Up Artificial Tensions" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 2 (BTA) — Summer holidays are coming to an end and hundreds and thousands of Turkish citizens are returning to work in Western Europe. En route, they transit the territory of Bulgaria. In the last days of August, the *Anatolian News Agency* sounded the alarm: The crossing of the Turkish-Bulgarian border is impeded, it claimed. Cars have to wait in a ten-kilometre line between Edirne and the Kapikule border checkpoint.

Who is to blame? The agency hastened to report that it was a fresh harassment by the Bulgarians. What about evidence? There isn't any, but still, it is provocatively alleged that the officers at the Bulgarian border checkpoint of Kapitan Andreevo have started working at a slackened pace. The implication is that all this is being done deliberately to harass the Turkish citizens.

Where is the truth? The travellers themselves are in the best position to know it, and a number of them have readily shared it with Bulgarian reporters:

Mr Idris Vural, a worker bound for the West German town of Recklinghausen: "Our people held me up for ten hours, I'm sick and tired."

Ms Necla Sener, a nurse going to West Berlin: "Across the border I waited for two hours and a half, and here I can drive on after just twenty minutes."

Mr Vahit Yoscan, a road builder working in the FRG: "I had to wait for five hours to get through Kapikule, and I was only delayed for four or five minutes here."

Citizens of the FRG and Poland coming from Turkey tell similar stories. Clearly, the Anatolian agency deliberately and malevolently tells only part of the truth. For it is obvious that if travellers do have problems, it is with the efficiency of the Turkish and not of the Bulgarian officers. How can there be any question of a "slackened pace", once 60,000 travellers were processed in 24 hours, which makes less than a second and a half per person!

It is true that the border crossing is operating at peak load these days, but it is also true that things are strained additionally and artificially: For instance, the cars and the buses are kept back on Turkish territory, and then they are unleashed into an avalanche towards the Bulgarian border.

The observations of journalists, border guards and customs inspectors show that Turkey is doing all this deliberately and then is trying to lay the blame at the

wrong door. Only those who are interested in stirring and keeping up tensions in the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey stand to gain from such deliberate and malevolent actions.

Queries on Property Decree Answered
AU021800 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 1 Sep 87 p 2

["Questions and Answers on the Application of Council of Ministers' Decree No 41, 1987, on the Procedure for Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Administration of the Labor Collectives"]

[Text] Question: How will the transfer of socialist property take place in the technological combines, where the primary labor collectives are given the rights of a basic labor collective?

Answer: Under the Code for Economic Activity the technological combine has the status of an enterprise and its labor collective as a whole forms the basic labor collective. The property will be transferred to it by authorized representatives of the Council of Ministers or the Executive Council of the okrug people's council.

When the primary labor collectives in enterprises and technological combines are given the rights of a basic labor collective, the transfer of the production funds takes place under the procedure detailed in Article 10 of the Council of Ministers Decree No. 41 of 1987, with an agreement between the basic and primary labor collective.

Question: How does the property transfer take place in enterprises that at the time are undergoing reconstruction, modernization, or extension?

Answer: The objects of socialist property are transferred to the basic labor collectives for management and administration in the condition in which they are at the time, and in accordance with their balance value at the end of the quarter preceding the transfer.

When an enterprise is carrying out the reconstruction, modernization, or extension of individual installations or subsections, the basic funds that have been brought into operation are included in the transfer agreement. As for the funds that have not been brought into service, the contract is to include an obligation for the basic labor collective to complete the construction and assume management of the installations after they have been commissioned, without signing a new agreement.

Question: In which cases is an agreement signed for the transfer of socialist property to the labor collectives for management and administration for a specific term?

Answer: As a rule, the transfer of socialist property to the basic labor collectives for management and administration is for an unlimited term. The property may be transferred for a certain period in individual cases, where the nature of the production or the specific type of activity require the basic or primary labor collective to be set up for a defined period (such as special-purpose [programni] collectives, specialist construction organizations, certain production units in enterprises of a seasonal nature, and so on).

Observers To Attend U.S. Exercises in FRG

LD061932 Prague CTK in English 1617 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 6 (CTK) — Czechoslovak observers will attend exercises of U.S. troops, code-named Reforget, on FRG territory between September 7 and 13.

Czechoslovak observers will attend the exercises, held on September 6-13, in tune with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

More on Uruguayan Foreign Minister's Visit

Holds Talks With Strougal

LD022107 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who arrived for an official visit to Czechoslovakia today.

The two representatives stated that the good reputation of Czechoslovak and Uruguayan products on markets had not been used sufficiently and that greater attention should be paid to mutual understanding. That is why the two sides agreed to exchange information and experts with the aim to extend cooperation, mainly in trade, and use modern forms of economic cooperation, including joint ventures.

Discussing topical international political questions, Lubomir Strougal and Enrique Iglesias emphasized that both countries hold identical or close views, are in favour of the preservation of peace and continuation of the process of detente. Czechoslovakia and Uruguay can serve as an example of cooperation of countries with different social systems, they stressed.

Later in the day, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Uruguayan colleague Enrique Iglesias signed an agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Uruguay on cooperation in culture, science and education.

The document creates conditions for further development of mutual relations in culture, science, education, between mass media and in sport.

The two ministers also signed a protocol on cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries.

Discusses Ties With Chnoupek

LD022111 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed during the talks with his Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias here today that despite all complexities, the international atmosphere has been improving but not so quickly as desired.

He emphasized that Czechoslovakia welcomes the document adopted last month at the conference of the presidents of five Central American countries in Guatemala and appreciated the activity of the Contadora Group and the group in its support of which Uruguay is a member.

Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that the United States must strive to help implement the Guatemala City document. Its refusal of a direct dialogue with Nicaragua proves that the United States is exasperated at the collective actions of the Latin American countries and is not willing to abandon its policy from the position of strength against Nicaragua.

Speaking about Czechoslovak-Uruguayan relations, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that they are improving and voiced the interest in their all-round development. He stressed the significance of extending a political dialogue and called for the extension of relations at government level, between the parliaments and social organizations.

It is necessary to achieve greater vigour in Czechoslovak-Uruguayan economic relations and to stage by stage use higher forms of cooperation, such as production cooperation, introduction of joint production programs and establishment of joint ventures.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias stressed the interest of Uruguay in the improvement of relations with the socialist countries.

This target is followed also by his visit to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

Speaking about the situation in Central America, the Uruguayan minister pointed out the significance of peaceful development in this region for the overall stability in the world.

He appreciated the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives for the peaceful development in the world and pointed out also the proposal of the governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to create a corridor without nuclear weapons in Central Europe.

Enrique Iglesias stressed that the peaceful development is of prior significance for Uruguay, equally as for Czechoslovakia. He affirmed the interest of Uruguay in the extension of economic relations with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries and pointed out the necessity to start to use higher forms of economic cooperation.

The Uruguayan minister invited Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek for an official visit to Uruguay. The invitation was accepted.

Meets With Husak

LD031944 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 3, (CTK) — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today visiting Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

They stressed during their talks that the two countries hold identical or very close views on the key problems of the present, strive for an improvement of the international atmosphere, halting of the arms race and strengthening cooperation among all states regardless of their

social systems. They consider the signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the liquidation of medium-range and shorter-range missiles on a global basis a significant step towards a world free of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction. The two officials voiced the hope that the obstacles hampering the signing of this agreement will be removed.

Gustav Husak and Enrique Iglesias emphasized that there are no open issues between Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, and that their existing relations create a good basis for their further expansion in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other spheres.

The Uruguayan foreign minister was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban earlier in the day for talks on the further possibilities to expand economic and trade cooperation.

The two ministers voiced their joint interest in increasing bilateral goods exchange and in seeking new forms of trade. These issues will be discussed at the 2nd session of the Czechoslovak-Uruguayan Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation in the first half of 1988.

Addresses News Conference

LD031940 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sep 3 (CTK) — Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today characterized the results of his visit to Czechoslovakia as very positive.

Speaking at a press conference here the minister stated that the aim of the visit was to strengthen bilateral relations, exchange views on world and regional problems and discuss extension of economic and cultural cooperation.

He underlined that there exist good preconditions for extension of trade between the two countries since their economies complement each other with Czechoslovakia importing Uruguay's agricultural produce and fish and exporting industrial products to the country.

Enrique Iglesias recalled the signing of a cultural agreement in the course of his visit stating that it confirms his country's long-standing admiration for the creative abilities of the Czechoslovak people.

The minister emphasized that Uruguay and Czechoslovakia share very similar views on the most urgent problems of the present international situation which was fully confirmed during talks with Czechoslovak representatives.

He pointed out the significance of the document adopted at the August conference of the president of five central American countries in Guatemala stressing that it proves the ability of Latin American countries to seek and find their own solution to their problems.

He said that the presidents of eight countries supporting efforts for a peaceful settlement in Central America (four of the Contadora group and four of the group in its support) will meet in Mexico at the end of November to express their views on some important world and regional problems. It will be the first meeting of its kind in the history of Latin America, Enrique Iglesias stressed.

Departs for Poland

LD031948 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 3 (CTK) — Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Poland today.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, at whose invitation the visit took place, saw him off at the airport.

ANC's Tambo Concludes Official Visit

LD071658 Prague CTK in English 1425 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 7 (CTK) — A delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, led by its chairman Oliver Tambo, ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia on Sunday.

The guests were seen off by representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front.

Honecker Pays Official Visit to FRG

Departure Reported

LD070726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0642 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, set off this morning for an official visit to the FRG. He is accepting an invitation from FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The members of Erich Honecker's official entourage are: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR'S permanent mission in the FRG.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by members and candidate members of the SED Politburo: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Inge Lange; by Dr Guenter Maleuda, deputy chairman of the Council of State; by Manfred Flegel and Horst Soelle, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and by other personages. Franz Juergen Staab [name as received], deputy head of the FRG'S Permanent Mission to the GDR, was in attendance.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State arrived at Cologne-Bonn Airport this morning for an official visit to the FRG. Erich Honecker and the members of his official delegation were welcomed at the steps of the special IL-62M aircraft by Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the Federal Chancellery, and other officials from the FRG. Members of the Bundeswehr formed a guard of honor.

Erich Honecker made a statement.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made the following statement on arrival in the FRG today:

At the moment in which I step upon the soil of the FRG I feel the need to convey to your citizens the warmest greetings from the citizens of the GDR, who are following my first visit to the Federal Republic with great attentiveness. Supported by the confidence of the citizens of the GDR, I have gladly taken up the invitation to an official visit to the FRG. It is my desire and will that the meetings and talks with Federal President Richard Von Weizsaecker, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and other officials may serve peace and detente and advance relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the Basic Treaty. Today it is clearer than ever what a great responsibility both German states bear for peace and detente in Europe.

I have come to the FRG at a time when it has become a general certainty that the decisive issue in international politics lies in securing peace. The state of negotiations between the USSR and the United States brings about justified hope that it is possible to avert a nuclear inferno in spite of the continuing tense situation in the world.

The GDR gives its strongest support to the goal being striven for: ending the arms race on earth and not allowing it in space. Now, for the first time in history, the real possibility of a start to disarmament in the nuclear and conventional areas is developing. The key to this is the removal of medium-range missiles without ifs or buts. The offered chance must be used; everyone's security interests demand this. We consider it very significant that both German states agree on this.

It will be an important matter during my upcoming talks to discuss how both German states can do justice by their active contribution to the committment that never again should war but only peace always emanate from German soil. German soil must never again become the arena for a war. That would be the end of both German states in a nuclear catastrophe and the annihilation of every civilization on our globe. The sense of a community of responsibility and partnership in security arises from this. Both German states must act in this spirit. The question of peace is and remains the issue which determines everything in their mutual relationship. No one can have peace for himself alone.

We want to maintain what has been achieved in relations and extend it. The treaty on the basis of relations, the treaties and agreements signed since then, the joint declaration, which Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and myself made on 12 March 1985, offer good preconditions for this. It is obvious that relations between the GDR and the FRG can only be shaped in the manner usual between sovereign states. We want good neighborly cooperation with the FRG on the bases agreed.

In this sense I am looking expectantly toward the meetings with leading representatives of the FRG and in some federal states.

Talks Begin

LD070937 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0817 GMT 7

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — After Erich Honecker's arrival the journey from the airport to the official welcoming at the Federal Chancellory began. Erich Honecker's car carried the GDR flag. The Mercedes 600 was escorted by motorcycles along its way. [passage omitted]

The members of Erich Honecker's official delegation are: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the

GDR Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the State Council Chairman's Chancellory; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission to the FRG.

Erich Honecker arrived for the official welcoming at the Federal Chancellory in Bonn.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl received his guest with a friendly welcome as the latter alighted from the car on arrival at the Federal Chancellory. The flags of the GDR and the FRG were raised to greet the GDR head of state.

After the members of the Federal Government and the members of Erich Honecker's official delegation were introduced the military ceremony began with an honor guard formed by the Bundeswehr Guards Battalion. Guard Commander Major Stephan Schaefer gave the report of the day: "Excellency, I report that the honor guard of the Bundeswehr is present and correct to welcome you." The national anthems of the two German states were played. Then Erich Honecker together with Federal Chancellor Kohl inspected the formation of the three forces — army, air force, and navy, to the music of the Presentation March. The GDR head of state saluted the troop flag of the Battalion of Guards with a bow. Erich Honecker and his delegation then went into the Federal Chancellory to begin their talks.

The talks between Erich Honecker and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl began this morning in the chancellory. Before this the chancellor and his guest took another photo session. Afterward the talks in the extended circle began.

Taking part in the talks from the GDR side are: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR'S Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head Chancellory of the Council of State; Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission to the FRG. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1026 GMT on 7 September adds the following officials: Guenter Rettner, director of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee; Claus Kroemke, personal assistant to Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Ernst Krabatsch, ambassador and director of the Basic Questions and Planning Main Department in the Foreign Ministry; Wolfgang Meyer, ambassador and head of the Press Main Department in the Foreign Ministry; Manfred Niklas, ambassador and head of the Foreign Minister's office; and Karl Seidel, ambassador and director of the FRG Department in the Foreign Ministry.] Present on the FRG side are: Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economics; Dorothee Wilms, federal minister for Intra-German relations; Wolfgang Shaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the Federal Chancellory; Hans Otto Brauetigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission to the GDR; as well as State Secretaries Friedhelm Ost, Dieter von Wuerzen, and Ludwig A. Rehlinger. Both delegations are accompanied by experts.

Noon Talks With Weizaecker

LD071519 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1249 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, visited FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker at noon today. At the entrance to the Villa Hammerschmidt, the federal president's official residence, the guest was warmly received by Richard von Weizsaecker with a handshake and welcoming greeting. An honor guard formed from the battalion of guards saluted the guests with arms presented. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker was accompanied by State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the GDR State Council Chairman's Chancellory, and Richard von Weizsaecker was accompanied by State Secretary Klaus Blech, head of the Federal President's Office.

The heads of state then withdrew to the villa's Fireplace Room [kaminzimmer]. They held political talks in the room decorated with pictures by Max Liebermann and Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

At the meeting with the Federal president, a conversation was held which, from our point of view, took place in a very open and constructive atmosphere, GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer told the international press immediately after the conclusion of the talks.

Here too the central issue was how the GDR and the FRG could contribute to reducing military confrontation in Europe and promote peaceful cooperation on our continent. To the same extent questions of cooperation between the two German states were also at the center of attention. On this point the chairman of the GDR State Council stressed that in the last few years many preconditions have been created in the spirit of normalizing relations and fruitful cooperation. The most important task of the moment is to use the great chance which has arisen for disarmament today. This chance, Erich Honecker said, should not be missed. If there is an agreement on the removal of all medium-range missiles, then other agreements in the area of armaments or disarmament will follow.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at the statements by the FRG that such an agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles will not have an unfortunate outcome because of the 72 Pershing-1A's.

The talks showed great agreement on the issue of bringing about a treaty on medium-range missiles and on the importance of such an agreement for Europe and the

world, and also for the future shaping of relations between the two German states. In this context Erich Honecker paid tribute to the agreement between the GDR and the FRG that what has been achieved must be maintained and developed further. In order to progress further it was necessary to always take existing realities as one's starting point.

In the terrace room of the Villa Hammerschmidt, Erich Honecker presented the members of his official delegation to the Federal president. Richard von Weizsaecker welcomed Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Kurt Nier, and Ewald Moldt.

After the guests from the GDR had been introduced the Federal president issued the invitation to luncheon in the banqueting hall of the Villa Hammerschmidt in honor of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Taking part on the GDR side were the members of the official delegation. Present for the FRG side were Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Federal Ministers Martin Bangemann, Wolfgang Schaeuble, and Dorothee Wilms; SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel; secretary in the Federal President's Office Klaus Blech; and the head of the FRG'S Permanent Mission in the GDR, Hans-Otto Braeutigam. Before the start of the luncheon the host and the guest proposed toasts.

Following the luncheon, Richard von Weizsaecker and Erich Honecker went for a walk in the extensive park of the Villa Hammerschmidt on the banks of the Rhine, during which the two statesmen continued their exchange of ideas.

Erich Honecker invited Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Honored at Luncheon

LD071259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn 7 Sep (ADN) — FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker is giving a lunch to honor Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in the dining room of the Villa Hammerschmidt. Delegates from the GDR are taking part; from the FRG, Foreign Minister Genscher, Ministers Schaeuble, Bangemann, and Wilms, as well as other officials are present.

Delivers Toast

LD071606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 7 Sep 87

["Toast by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR's Council of State, at a Luncheon Given by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker" — ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — The text of Erich Honecker's toast is as follows:

Most honored Federal President,

Ladies and gentlemen:

First, I would like to thank you, Mr Federal President, for the kind invitation to this luncheon. I would like to use this opportunity to express to you my best wishes for the well-being of the FRG and for success in your significant efforts for peace and cooperation.

I recall with pleasure our meeting in Berlin on 15 September 1983 at Niederschoenhausen Castle. Since then, much of what we spoke about has changed for the good. I consider our exchange of opinions today on important issues touching the interests of both our states, international and bilateral, very valuable. Regardless of differing opinions, we could ascertain complete agreement that at the moment the highest priority is to strengthen and secure peace.

I see this in direct relation to the remarkable speech that you, Mr Federal President, gave on 8 May 1985, the 40th anniversary of the vanquishing of Hitler and fascism, the liberation, and the end of World War II. Indeed, responsibility requires we draw the necessary lessons from history even if they are painful for many. Never again should war emanate from both German states — only peace and goodneighborliness to all countries. Only in peace do the people of the GDR and the FRG, of Europe, and the world have a future. A nuclear inferno would be the end, and it must not come to this.

The GDR is developing its policies from this position. It is making efforts to contribute to an improvement in the international situation along the path of dialogue and cooperation toward disarmament, both in the nuclear and in the conventional area. As regards relations between the two German states, we also follow the maxim that despite differing social orders and membership of alliances, it is necessary and at the same time possible to live peacefully next to one another and to get on well together.

On the basis of the system of European treaties, such steps must be taken in our relations that serve the interests of peace, detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Lasting good neighborliness requires respect for the realities as they have developed as a result of the World War II and postwar developments. It is senseless and dangerous to mourn the "German Reich," which met its end so disgracefully. Both German states must respect each other on the basis of mutual respect and live together peacefully as is usual between sovereign states. We owe that to ourselves and the other European peoples.

This will always be the determining factor for the GDR in shaping its relations with other states. Everywhere peaceful coexistence must become normal in the relations between states.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I ask you to raise your glass with me and to drink to:

— the peaceful future of both German states,

— peace in Europe and throughout the world,

— the well-being and health of the Federal president,

— the well-being of all present.

Departs for Residence

LD071835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 7

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — Following his visit with Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker, Erich Honecker boarded a Puma SA 330 helicopter of the Border Protection Force for Gymnich Castle, his residence during his 2 days in Bonn. At the main entrance to the government guest house a Bundeswehr honor guard has been mounted.

Talks With Kohl Continue

LD071833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] [No dateline as received] Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl continued their talks this afternoon in the Federal chancellor's study. On arriving at the Federal chancellor's office, Erich Honecker greeted the international journalists waiting at the gate of the chancellor's office.

Disarmament Discussed

LD072008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] [No dateline as received] — Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl this afternoon continued the exchange of views they began today. They discussed international problems, especially nuclear and conventional arms, and a whole spectrum of bilateral relations. This was stated by GDR Delegation Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer at an international press conference in Bonn. Questions of cooperation in the political sphere, on the economy, transport, environmental protection, science and technology and in the sphere of culture and travel problems were dealt with. The talk was held in a businesslike, open, and constructive atmosphere.

"If I may draw up a balance sheet from our viewpoint of the first day of the official visit to the Federal Republic by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, then I would like to say that both the meeting with the Federal president and the two rounds of talks with the Federal chancellor have brought more understanding, more possibility for bilateral cooperation in the most varied spheres, and also for collaboration for the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world," the spokesman said. He did not want to go into details beyond this general assessment of today's talks, because as is known, the political talks in Bonn will not be concluded until tomorrow.

Meyer Reports on Talks

LD071129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1041 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn 7 Sep (ADN) — The text of the statement by GDR Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer to the international press on the start of the talks is as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to welcome you most warmly on our first briefing on the occasion of the official visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, here in the FRG. I think this visit today had an atmospherically good start with the first round of talks in the Federal Chancellery. As announced, I would like to inform you about Erich Honecker's statements during the more-than-1-hour-long talks with Chancellor Kohl.

The chairman of the State Council turned first to international issues. He assessed the political situation in the world from his view and then turned to bilateral issues. At the start, he thanked Chancellor Kohl most warmly for the invitation to make an official visit and, as he said, for the friendly reception.

Expounding on the international situation, Erich Honecker took as his starting point the fact that despite certain hopeful signs resulting from the state of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States after Reykjavik, the situation in the world continues to give cause for concern. Erich Honecker said that in view of this it is more necessary than ever for the interests of humanity to do everything to secure peace. After the fact had been confirmed by the joint declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that, in a nuclear war, there would be neither victors nor vanquished but only joint demise, the GDR regards it as a sensible task to do everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe from humanity.

This was the reason for his unrestricted support of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, General Secretary Honecker stressed. Whatever differences may exist because of differing social systems and memberships of alliances, they should not be allowed to hinder working together against the danger of a nuclear war. Humanity's hopes for peace should not and could not be disappointed.

General Secretary Honecker pointed out that at the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states the members concerned themselves intensively with this issue and came to the conclusion that the start of nuclear disarmament should be accompanied by disarmament in the conventional sphere from the Atlantic to the Urals. That would allow both sides to maintain their interests in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. In dealing with these key issues, the socialist states are led by the fact that the increasing mutual dependence of states, scientific and technical progress, as well as weapons of unheard of destructive power make it neccessary to promote a new way of thinking and a new approach on both sides to the questions of war and peace.

The military potentials should in their brief, extent, and capabilities be exclusively orientated toward that which is sufficient for defense. The GDR places great significance on the discussion of the military doctrines of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Everything must be done so that each side is convinced of the incapability of the other side to attack. The State Council chairman emphasized that with the realization of the double-zero option, the door will be opened to further steps toward disarmament. On this he commented that the announcement by Chancellor Kohl on the renunciation of the Pershing-1A's, if an agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles is achieved, is warmly welcomed by the GDR. The socialist states do not back away from any form of weapon and do not exclude any issues of verification, Erich Honecker stressed. They favor a nuclear weapon-free Europe as well as a nuclear and chemical weapon-free world. They furthermore support a radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent within 5 years while at the same time strengthening the regulatory force of the ABM Treaty as the swift commencement of negotiations on the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests.

In Erich Honecker's opinion, an agreement on the double-zero option would make possible a summit, which promises success, between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and it would strengthen the peoples in the hope that it is possible to liberate the world from nuclear weapons completely within the millenium now ending, both strategic nucler weapons and tactical nuclear weapons.

The GDR also favors reaching an agreement on the global banning of chemical weapons within this year if possible. This also appears realistic in view of the state of negotiations. With goodwill, the issues still remaining open should be solved relatively quickly.

Of course, the connection between progress on the way to liberating Europe from nuclear weapons and the problem of reducing forces and conventional weapons was not overlooked. In accordance with this, the Warsaw Pact supports the completion of nuclear disarmament by conventional disarmament, as was stressed at the Berlin summit. The socialist states' proposal is aimed at reducing the forces and conventional weapons in Europe by 25 percent by the beginning of the 1990's. Also, it is considered necessary to carry out more significant reductions of forces, armaments, and military expenditure by the year 2000. The Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states made it clear again that the socialist countries seriously take into account mutual concerns in the negotiations. They support the balancing of inequality and asymmetries by disarmament and not by counterarmament.

Erich Honecker also touched on Chancellor Kohl's request that the GDR and its neighboring states renounce the modernization of some shorter-range missile systems. He pointed out the readiness of the socialist countries, reasserted by the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact states, to exercise the utmost restraint in the sense of good conditions, full of confidence, for negotiations regarding the development of military potentials, not to build up forces and conventional weapons on the basis of mutuality as well as to announce a moritorium on arms expenditure for 1-2 years.

For the GDR, securing peace is the basic issue of all policies as well as of the relationship between the two German states, Erich Honecker stressed. The GDR stands by the commitment reasserted in the joint statement of 12 March, 1985, agreed on by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl in Moscow, that never again should war but only peace emanate from German soil.

The GDR assumes that this also remains so for the FRG Government. His words were: "We support the idea of a community of responsibility as well as a security partnership. No man can have his peace alone. Security must be based on mutuality and equality." It has no little importance for the situation in Europe whether the political climate on the sensitive dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is characterized by calm and peaceful cooperation or by tensions. The GDR regards the initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe and a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe as specific contributions by the GDR and the FRG.

As is known, in the first phase a 300km-wide nuclear-free corridor along the demarkation line between the alliances was thought of. Erich Honecker pointed out in this context that the Soviet Union has stated its readiness to withdraw its nuclear weapons from such a corridor, to respect its status, and to guarantee it.

In view of the nearness of an agreement on medium-range missiles, the rapid extension of nuclear-free zones could be considered for the whole of central Europe. The GDR proposes that these issues should be thoroughly discussed among experts from both states.

Erich Honecker then touched upon the proposal for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. The GDR, on whose territory there are no chemical weapons, is sticking to this proposal. This zone could become the first stage within the framework of a global ban, on which the GDR is just as interested in a speedy agreement as the FRG. He expressly welcomed the talks between the delegations from the GDR, the FRG, and the CSSR on this subject in Geneva. At the same time he favored their purposeful continuation. Our side would also consider it useful to deal with the possibility of a moving apart of particularly dangerous conventional potentials suitable for offensive use, on the demarcation line of the two alliances.

He added that in this context the Jaruzelski plan would without doubt play a particular role.

The usefulness and gain of that which has been achieved in Helsinki, Honecker continued, are apparent both for relations between states and for people. The final

accords and the CSCE process, which built on this, have proved themselves to be a stable basis for shaping relations between states of differing social orders. It is significant that the basic principles of this process are not interfered with. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is interested in results in all areas of the final accords. The initiatives by the GDR for the promotion of political dialogue, of regional initiatives for strengthening security, and the development of cooperation between the CSCE participant states attest to this. Regarding the Vienna meeting, the general secretary expressed his support for calling a conference in Moscow on the whole complex of humanitarian issues. He added: We think it is of particular significance to progress on human rights issues.

Erich Honecker then turned to bilateral issues. He underlined that the GDR apportions greater significance than ever to securing peace in the relations between our two states. Neither state can choose its geographical positions; it has to live with it and draw the necessary consequences from it. General Secretary Honecker proposed holding regular consultations on issues of arms limitation and disarmament, as envisaged in the Basic Treaty. This could take place on the level there has been until now. However, it would also be possible at the level of foreign minister or deputy foreign minister. That would stress the significance both states place on the questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

Regarding talks between the two German states, they are both constantly engaged in political dialogue. Erich Honecker stated that one could ascertain a further development of economic cooperation, of cooperation in technology and science, in the area of environmental and radiation protection.

The GDR, of course, supports and does not underestimate travel between the two German states. The general secretary pointed out that up to the end of August this year, 3.2 million GDR citizens have undertaken private journeys to the FRG; of those up to the end of August, 865,000 were under pensionable age. He added: This is a success of our meetings and discussions so far. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR favors continuing work in this direction. Of course, in this one must proceed in accordance with the principles of sense and realism. Without papering over the contradictions and differences, what has been achieved in relations could be further developed on the basis of the concluded treaties and agreements and in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Naturally, one could not pass over the fact, Erich Honecker stated, that there are a series of basic political questions that await a solution. For example, the question of the borderline on the Elbe is unsolved. The impression arose that a settlement in the middle of the river would be interpreted in the FRG as a great concession to the GDR, as if the FRG was to a certain extent giving areas to the GDR or as if it would give up important legal positions.

The general secretary said that it is basically a matter of mutual interests. Both sides would gain. It is probably also in the FRG's political interest to settle the only border question still remaining open and therefore remove causes for friction, especially since nobody would really lose anything and so-called legal positions would not even be touched. On the other hand, it is, Erich Honecker stated, the case that it has not been possible to reach certain agreements because of this, that agreements in which the FRG is also interested were blocked by this position. In this case, it is a matter of the conclusion of agreemnets on inland shipping, sportsboat traffic, fisheries, and flood protection that were already negotiated to a large extent. Talks would also be possible on the resources of the Elbe waters. The general secretary stressed that it is only a matter of including in a treaty the practice that has existed since 1945 as envisaged in a protocol note of the Border Commission, which has been in a negotiated form since 1975. As has been said, a whole series of other issues would be clarified if this issue were solved.

Finally, Erich Honecker favored the further development of economic relations and concluded by noting that the ground is ready for progress in the most varied spheres.

The GDR State Council chairman again stressed — and here he agreed with remarks by the Federal chancellor — that the question of mutual frankness is the source for achieving progress.

It is indeed a fact, Erich Honecker said, that when we look at things there are great opportunities from a world political viewpoint and for developing relations between the two German states. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals and his meetings with Ronald Reagan present a possibility for making progress, indeed a great deal of progress, not only in disarmament policy but also in confidence-building.

A start to nuclear disarmament through dismantling medium-range missiles offers great opportunities for progress in other spheres, too.

Erich Honecker made several comments on a common European house, on which a number of proposals were made at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact states. We favor, Erich Honecker said, steps also being undertaken in connection with the talks on mankind's security and future, to build a European house, and to furnish it according to the requirements and interests of the people.

Erich Honecker then referred to the Federal chancellor's remarks regarding the Federal Republic's alliance with the United States. In this regard, he spoke of the GDR's relations with the Soviet Union, recalled his talk with Mikhail Gorbachev during the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact states, and stressed most emphatically that in the disarmament sphere the Soviet Union is determined to make progress and that it is prepared, in order to achieve this goal, to make progress in the conventional

sphere, too. We are prepared, Erich Honecker said, to go from zero option to zero option. The chance of progress is today greater than ever and it must not remain untaken. Nothing must be missed here.

There have been fundamental developments in relations between the GDR and the FRG since the Basic Treaty. One must keep looking to the future. We are, Erich Honecker said in conclusion, here to deal with all questions that enable us to make use of the chance that offers itself. He added that he has the experience of two world wars; none of us would survive a third. That is why we want peaceful coexistence among states. That is why we resolutely support disarmament verification and arms reductions.

FRG's Ost on Talks

LD072049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — State Secretary Friedhelm Ost, head of the Federal Government's Press and Information Office, speaking to the international press about the first meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, said that the Federal chancellor had welcomed the chairman of the GDR State Council and noted that the visit has opened up many opportunities for developing relations between the two states for the well-being of the people. "We shall not overcome our differences on fundamental issues; but what divides us in basics should not hinder us in practical work." In his initial statement the Federal chancellor noted that this also accords with the Basic Treaty, which the FRG and the GDR signed in 1972. The present visit by Erich Honecker is also within the framework of this treaty.

The Federal chancellor pointed out that the Federal Government adheres to its ideas on the "unity of the nation."

Helmut Kohl noted that the Federal Government has committed itself to the renunciation of violence. He recalled the meeting with Erich Honecker in Moscow and the statement by the two sides that only peace should emanate from German soil. An agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles is in the interests of all European states.

For the Federal Republic the basic values of freedom and democracy are indispensable. The FRG stands firmly in the community of Western states.

Ost said that Kohl then pointed to his recent statement on the Pershing-1A's, and stressed that with this he had once again made it plain that the Federal Government stands by its declared goal of creating peace with fewer weapons. An agreement on dismantling medium-range weapons will make the elimination of what the FRG considers to be an existing imbalance in land-based nuclear short-range missiles and in conventional arms particularly urgent. The same applies to a global elimination of chemical weapons.

"Every advance in West-East relations also opens up chances for bilateral relations," Ost quoted the chancellor as saying. Through the shaping of bilateral relations the two German states could make a contribution to confidence-building and cooperation in West-East relations in general, and in this way also facilitate the solution of security questions.

The FRG stands firmly by the strict adherence to and full application of the 1971 Four Power Agreement. This includes the preservation and development of links between West Berlin and the FRG.

Federal Chancellor Kohl noted that he agrees with General Secretary Erich Honecker that issues that are not presently soluble should not be placed at the forefront, and that one should concentrate on what is achievable. Solutions have to be found which do not expect too much of either side. Here the chancellor placed human contacts between the two German states at the forefront. He also welcomed the increase in East-West visits. Kohl spoke in favor of increased youth and sports exchanges and for more town-twinning.

The chancellor added that it is above all a matter of people. Therefore human rights and humanitarian questions are of outstanding importance in relations. In the past there has been frequent success in solving hardship cases.

Finally, the chancellor noted that it has been possible to expand contractual relations over the past few years. The cultural agreement has given a clear impetus to cultural exchange. Tomorrow three accords will be signed on environmental protection, scientific-technical cooperation, and on an exchange of information and experience in the sphere of radiation protection. The chancellor stressed the joint responsibility of the two German states for preserving the environment.

The Federal chancellor spoke about economic relations and stressed that economic relations between the two states have generally developed positively in recent years, although there are still unexploited possibilities.

In conclusion, the chancellor again noted that it is a matter of developing cooperation between the two states wherever this is possible, given the existing differences. They should serve the people, for whom the two sides bear responsibility. In these 2 days, the chancellor said literally, we will certainly not be able to arrive at detailed agreements everywhere in all possible spheres. But the talks should provide an impetus, however, for an expansion of cooperation, and Erich Honecker's visit should contribute to the deepening and continuity of political dialogue between the two states. It is a matter of a policy of reason and realism. It is the precept of responsibility of Germans in East and West for peace in Europe.

Mittag, Bangemann Meet

LD072025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — During the official visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG, there was a meeting between Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and GDR State Council deputy chairman, and FRG Economics Minister Dr Martin Bangemann in Bonn. The state of trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG was discussed, and questions regarding their development were addressed.

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's stand in favor of developing economic and trade relations between the two states and promoting their expansion. He assessed them as a stable factor in the overall relations between the GDR and the FRG in line with the Basic Treaty. He referred to the great importance of the accords and agreements about to be concluded on radiation protection, enviromental protection, and cooperation in science and technology.

During the talk, Guenter Mittag said that on the basis of equality and equal advantage, considerable possibilities were emerging for increasing the considerable trade volume achieved and for improving the structure of trade. He referred, in this regard, to the steady growth of the GDR economy and the perspectives for its development. He stressed that the broad application of key technologies leads to increased demands on scientific-technical levels and economic benefit in trade. It is also important to utilize the existing good experiences in cooperation between GDR combines and firms in the FRG to increase the posibilities for the mutual delivery of goods and services. The GDR also stated its willingness to discuss concrete projects of mutual interest in enviromental protection; it will consider relevant offers and decided on the basis of technical and economic data.

Federal Economics Minister Bangemann positively assessed the trade and economic relations between the two German states and stressed the FRG's interest in their continuation. He stated a readiness to take the necessary steps to promote them.

During the talk, questions linked to the possible projects for expansion and electrification in rail transit were discussed. Prospects for the purchase and delivery of electricity were also discussed.

The two men assessed the current official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG as providing powerful momentum for trade and economic relations and stressed their positive perspectives.

Federal Economics Minister Bangemann also referred to concrete possibilities for cooperation in tourism. Current talks on this should soon produce the first positive results.

They agreed that for the purpose of the intensification and long-term orientation of reciprocal trade relations, talks on the formation of a mixed commission on the basis of existing agreements and regulations should start.

The talk, which was held at the Federal chancellor's office, was attended by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Dieter von Wuerzen, secretary of state in the Federal Economics Ministry.

Fischer, Wilms Discuss Visit

LD072223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn 7 Sep (ADN) — A talk between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Federal Minister Dorothee Wilms in the Federal chancellor's office took place in a businesslike atmosphere. Questions connected with Erich Honecker's visit were discussed in the context of their effect on guaranteeing a stable peace in central Europe.

Kohl Gives Dinner

LD072238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Bonn 7 Sep (ADN) — FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave a dinner this evening in honor of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State. [passage omitted]

Attending the dinner were Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Kurt Nier, Ewalt Moldt, and other GDR notables belonging to the GDR guest's entourage. Present were FRG Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger; Federal Ministers Martin Bangemann, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Heinz Riesenhuber, Wolfgang Schaeuble, Christian Schwarz-Schilling, Rita Suessmuth, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Klaus Toepfer, Juergen Warnke, and Dorothee Wilms, as well as Hans Otto Braeutigam, and state secretaries of the Federal Government.

Also present were former Federal Presidents Karl Carstens and Walter Scheel. Among the guests were: Lower Saxony Prime Minister Ernst Albrecht; Hesse Prime Minister Walter Wallmann; and the president of the Senate and mayor of the Free Hansa City of Hamburg, Klaus von Dohnanyi. The governing mayor of West Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen, was present.

Other people at the dinner included CDU/CSU Bundestag Group Chairman Alfred Dregger; FDP Bundestag Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick; the deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, Horst Ehmke; and other deputy chairmen of the Bundestag groups and members of the Bundestag such as Volker Ruehe (CDU), Theodor Waigel (CSU), Torsten Wolfram (FRD), Egon Bahr (SPD), and Baerbel Rust and Bonn Mayor Rudolf Meffert. [passage omitted]

Honecker Gives Dinner Toast

LD071745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 7 Sep 87

["Honecker Toast at Dinner Given by Chancellor Kohl" — ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker's toast has the following text:

Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

I thank you, Mr Federal Chancellor, for the invitation to the FRG and for the friendly reception. The talks we have started confirm the positive influence of our direct contacts on the development of relations between the two German states, which, not by accident, are receiving great international attention. In view of the situation of the GDR and the FRG, being in the center of Europe, and of the lessons of history, the importance of their relationship extends far beyond their borders. The development of our relations, the relations between the GDR and the FRG, is marked—we realize—by the realities of this world, which are that socialism and capitalism can be united only to the extent that fire and water can be united.

Despite this, we proceed on the basis that the two German states, firmly integrated in the most powerful military coalitions of our age, have the obligation to contribute particularly actively to peace, disarmament, and detente. We agree, despite all our differences in the assessment of current political issues, that in a nuclear war there can be neither victors nor vanquished. In our joint statement of 12 March 1985, we stated, and have now reiterated, that everything must be done to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace.

The GDR wishes nothing more urgently than peace. Peace is the highest asset of mankind. In the age of terrible weapons of nuclear mass destruction, no one must toy with the idea of wanting to solve world problems, including the confrontation between socialism and capitalism, by military means. Today there is nothing more important than to preserve peace over and above all differences of philosophy, ideology, and political aims.

The awareness has widely gained ground in the world that no viable alternative exists to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders. The solution of contentious issues in international relations by peaceful means remains the foundation of human survival. The world is at a turning-point, which requires new thinking and behavior of all those who bear political responsibility. Ideological and social differences must not be transferred to international relations and certainly not be tackled by military means. We will do most for people if we make peace more secure and take away their fear of war.

In view of the continuing complicated international situation, the GDR is striving to help to ensure that reason and goodwill become decisive factors in world policy, that cooperation will replace confrontation, and that greater trust is established in international relations. There must be a return to the path of detente that led to positive results for states and for people in the 1970's, not least for the two German states and their citizens.

All those who sincerely want peace are called upon to act accordingly. In this spirit, the GDR is aiming for a broad coalition of reason and realism and attaches great value to political dialogue; nothing can replace it. We were guided by this when we accepted your invitation, Mr Federal Chancellor, to visit the FRG.

The preservation of the military balance continues to have decisive importance for the preservation of peace. In this we are not advocates of a balance of terror and thus the stockpiling of ever-more weapons of destruction. On the contrary, we want the military balance to be maintained at ever-lower levels. We favor implementation of the thesis: "Create Peace With Ever-Fewer Weapons." Therefore, we support the most radical disarmament in line with the principle of equality and equal security in the nuclear as well as conventional sphere, naturally also including effective control. It can only be to the benefit of mankind if the arms race on earth is ended and is not extended to space. The world needs peace on earth and not a war of the stars but a peace of the stars. Currently, the agreement on eliminating all medium-range missiles is emerging as the key issue in taking a first real step toward disarmament and toward reducing nuclear weapons. We again noted with satisfaction the agreement on this at our talks today. Such an agreement truly offers a great opportunity that must be exploited. The two German states have the responsibility of speeding up its conclusion and not delaying it. The Pershing-1A warheads must not obstruct an agreement.

The GDR is furthermore of the opinion that regional solutions, such as the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons or a zone free of chemical weapons, facilitate and favor more far-reaching settlements. It regards it as important that the search for agreements on a substantial reduction and the ultimate elimination of strategic armaments must not flag and that all stationing of weapons in space be renounced. In this, strict adherence to the ABM Treaty is very important.

It is in this regard that we also see the importance of the Vienna CSCE conference, which at the same time offers a suitable forum for establishing greater trust. Political reason and experience lead to the conclusion that there is no other path than the development of peaceful, stable political and economic relations between states. In this we attach great significance to humanitarian questions and to human rights, which in their totality of political, civil, economic, and social rights are implemented daily in practise in the GDR.

To improve the international situation, peace-endangering developments in the Near East, Southern Africa, and

Central America must be halted. This includes a halt to interference from outside, the solution of all international contentious issues by peaceful means, and the elimination of centers of conflict.

Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen: Bilateral issues naturally assumed an important place in our talks. We hope and expect they will bring progress to the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR adheres to its known fundamental principles, including the treaty policy with the FRG. In this sense, I welcome with satisfaction the fact that a series of agreements will be signed during my visit, thus expanding the contractual foundations of the relations. This is undoubtedly also a contribution that both states can make to revive the process of detente and improve the international situation.

In line with our joint statement of 12 March 1985, the GDR continues to proceed on the basis that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a basic condition for peace.

The starting basis for a constructive policy, which is useful not merely to the two states, can only be the realities, the existence of two independent sovereign German states with different social orders and alliance membership. Proceeding from the system of treaties concluded, we do not want to leave anything untried to take further steps in the relations between the GDR and the FRG that serve the interests of peace, detente, mutually advantageous cooperation, and thus the people.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen,

Dear friends and comrades,

I ask you to raise your glasses and drink to:

— a flourishing development of relations between the GDR and the FRG;

— a future in secure peace;

— the prosperity and health of the Federal chancellor;

— the health of all those present.

Meets Jenninger

LD080816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0711 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State this morning met with FRG Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger at the start of the 2d day of his official visit to the FRG. The Bundestag president welcomed the GDR head of state at the entrance of his official residence in Bonn. Afterward Erich Honecker and Philipp Jenninger held talks in the Bundestag President's reception room.

More on Jenninger Talks

LD081020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 8

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this morning met with FRG Bundestag President Philip Jenninger, for talks.

The meeting, which was conducted in an open atmosphere, was principally concerned with the role of the parliaments in securing peace as well as with the relations between the two states and parliaments.

Erich Honecker underlined the particular responsibility of the GDR and FRG parliaments that never again should war emanate from German soil. The GDR supports a broad coalition of sense and realism as well as constructive political dialogue. The securing of peace is also the issue towering above all others in the relationship between the two German states. The meaning of a security partnership lies in the active work of both of them for peace, disarmament, and detente.

The chairman of the Council of State welcomed the agreement of both German states on supporting a global double zero option on medium-range missiles. It would be significant if the Bundestag, too, would strongly support such steps. A constructive policy, taking realities as its starting point, is necessary. He noted the great interest by deputies from all parliamentary groups in the Bundestag in visits to the GDR and spoke in support of normal interparliamentary relations, which would correspond to the committments which both German states made in the Basic Treaty. They could significantly contribute to an atmosphere of trust.

Phillipp Jenninger expanded his position on the issue raised. The Bundestag president agreed with Erich Honecker that the maintenance of peace requires cooperation between both German states, regardless of all their differences.

After the talks in the reception room, which lasted longer than envisaged, the Bundestag president saw his guest off outside his official residence.

Dr Phillip Jenninger then answered journalists' questions. He said that in his talks with the general secretary and Council of State chairman there was complete agreement that in the area of conventional weapons, too, effective steps toward disarmament must be found. After the disarmament which has become possible on medium-range missiles a relevant second step will have to be made. In reply to questions, the Bundestag president spoke in favor of the development of contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag. Erich Honecker's visit is an important and encouraging event for relations between the two German states.

More Kohl Talks 8 Sep

LD080839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this morning met with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for further talks. The talks are taking place in the Chancellor's Office.

After the talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl in the Federal Chancellor's office, there have been further talks with other officials. Taking part in these from the GDR side are the following members of the official delegation: Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Kurt Nier, and Ewald Moldt. Federal Ministers Wolfgang Schaeuble, Martin Bangemann, Dorothee Wilms and Hans Otto Braeutigam are attending on the FRG side. Experts from both sides are also represented.

After the talks three documents on the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG are to be signed in the Gobelin room of the Palais Schaumberg in the presence of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl.

Fischer, Genscher Meet 8 Sep

LD080829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0727 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this morning met with FRG Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for talks. The first meeting in the FRG of the foreign ministers from the two German states took place in the Federal Foreign Minister's office at the Foreign Ministry, over which the flags of the FRG and the GDR were flying.

Ministers Meet for Talks

LD080923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0840 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Ministers from the GDR and the FRG met for talks this morning. Hans Reichelt, minister of Environmental Protection and Water Conservancy, had a meeting with Klaus Toepfer, Federal minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety. Herbert Weiz, minister of Science and Technology, met with Heinz Riesenhuber, Federal minister of Research and Technology, for talks. Georg Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, is having talks with State Secretary Clemens Stroetmann from the Environment Ministry.

Joint FRG Agreements Signed 8 Sep

LD081116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Two governmental accords and an agreement between the GDR and the FRG were signed at midday today in Bonn. In the presence of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl the relevant ministers from both states signed the documents, which were drafted in long negotiations, in the Gobelin room of the Palais Schaumberg. The signing was attended by members of Erich Honecker's and Helmut Kohl's official entourages, the heads of the delegations at the negotiations, and members of the groups of experts from both sides.

First, Georg Sitzlack, president of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, and Klaus Toepfer, federal minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor safety, signed the "Governmental Accord on the Exchange of Information and Experiences in the Area of Radiation Protection."

Then Hans Reichelt deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of Environmental Protection and Water Conservancy, and Klaus Toepfer, Federal Minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety, signed the "Governmental Accord on the Further development of relations in the area of Environmental Protection."

An "Agreement on Cooperation in the Areas of Science and Technology" was signed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and Minister of Science and Technology, and Heinz Riesenhuber, federal minister of research and technology.

Press Coverage 8 Sep

LD080909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Summary] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) — The entire national press in the GDR devotes much space today to reports in words and pictures on the first day of the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG.

Several papers give prominence to Honecker's statement on his arrival in Bonn. They publish the luncheon toasts by Honecker and Weizsaecker, as well as the dinner toasts by Honecker and Kohl.

The headlines in *Neues Deutschland* are: "Erich Honecker Began his Official Visit to the FRG — Securing Peace the Key Issue of All Policies." The declaration by the GDR spokesman on the start of the Honecker-Kohl meeting appears on the paper's front page, under the headline: "Atmospherically Good Start to the Visit."

The rest of the GDR's national press gives prominence to Erich Honecker's emphasis in his talks and statements in the FRG on peace, detente, and cooperation. The trade union paper *Tribuene* stresses that in their lunch toasts Honecker and Weizsaecker emphasized the common responsibility of the German states for peace.

Shoot Orders at Wall Lifted

LD072146 Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Passau, (DPA) — According to the *Passauer Neue Presse* (Tuesday issue), the order to shoot has been lifted at the Berlin wall. Previously it was known only that the

order to shoot had been lifted along the border between the two German states during the visit by GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic.

The paper cites reports from escaped members of the National People's Army. According to these reports, the border troops have been informed in writing that they should no longer deliberately fire at escaping civilians. However, the order to shoot at those in uniform was expressly restated, the paper reports.

The report was prereleased to DPA.

FRG Media Reportage

For FRG reportage on the visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State to the FRG, including his meeting with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, see the West Germany section of the 9 September West Europe *Daily Reoprt* and subsequent issues.

Joint Soviet Military Exercises Begin

LD061041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) — The announced field exercise by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and the National People's Army in the region of Ludwigsfelde, Wittenberg, Cottbus, and Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben began today.

Up to 14,000 members of the two fraternal armies are taking part in the exercise, which is being led by the commander of an army from the GSFG. The aim of the exercise is to further improve the leadership of the troops and cooperation between the services and branches of the armed forces and back-up units in defensive operations.

Jaruzelski To Visit GDR in Mid-September

LD041726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) — At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, is to pay a friendship visit to the GDR in the middle of September 1987.

U.S. Congressman Lantos Pays Visit 2 Sep

AU041040 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Congressman Tom Lantos, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress, on a private visit in Hungary, was received on 2 September by MSZMP Politburo Member and Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, and MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Assembly. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi also held talks with the visiting U.S. Congressman.

Joint Army Exercise Held With Soviets

Fejti, Karpati Attend

LD051536 Budapest MTI in English 1428 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) — Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited the tactical exercise currently in progress in Hungary with the participation of designated staffs and troops of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army. Gyorgy Fejti was accompanied by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence. The secretary of the Central Committee heard a report on the progress of the exercise to date at one of the command posts of a military exercise field in the Transdanubian area, and was informed on the further tasks. Gyorgy Fejti then viewed several exercises jointly carried out by the Hungarian and Soviet soldiers.

Concludes 6 Sep

LD061616 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) — The joint tactical exercise held in Hungary with the participation of the designated staffs and troops of the Hungarian People's army and the Soviet Army ended Sunday. The participants of the exercise are to continuously return to their stations.

PRC National Council Delegation Visits

LD072158 Budapest MTI in English 1836 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) — A delegation of the National Council of China's National People's Congress, headed by Vice-President Wang Enmao, paid a visit to Hungary from September 1 to 7 on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The Chinese delegation met Janos Lukacs, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF NC.

The delegation held talks with the negotiating group of the Patriotic People's Front, headed by National Secretary Robert Ribanszki, on timely questions of the two movements and on possibilities for the development of cooperation.

During the visit the head of the Chinese delegation and the general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front signed a five-year cooperation agreement on the intensification of friendly and social relations between the two peoples and movements.

Chen Cheliu [name as received], charge d'affaires ad interim at the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Budapest, also participated in the work of the delegation.

Signs Exchange Agreement

LD042039 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] PPF General Secretary Imre Pozsgay and Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the PRC Political Consultative Conference, today signed a 5-year cooperation agreement in Budapest. According to the document, the two organizations will regularly send delegations, lecturers, and publications to each other in order to exchange the best experiences of the movements.

Karpati Returns From Visit to Austria

LD042049 Budapest MTI in English 2005 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, who paid a brief visit to Austria at the head of a delegation on invitation of Robert Lichal, Federal minister of defence, returned Friday.

He examined with his host the current situation of Hungarian-Austrian military relations and chances for advancing good neighbourly ties. The Hungarian delegation heard a briefing on Austrian defence policy, visited a regional and a brigade command, and viewed an armoured car batallion and Austrian cultural facilities.

Among others, Ference Karpati also met Federal President Kurt Waldheim.

Grosz Sends Condolences to PPR's Messner

LD041650 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has cabled his condolences to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, over the public transport accidents in Warsaw.

Szuros Holds Talks With Irish CP Leaders

LD072203 Budapest MTI in English 1639 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) — Headed by James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, an Irish party delegation arrived in

Budapest Monday on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland includes Deputy Secretary-General Joseph Bowers, national Deputy Chairman Eoin O'Murchu and Antoin Muircheartaigh, member of the Central Committee. Following the arrival, the inter-party talks began at the Central Committee headquarters under the leadership of Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and Secretary-General James Stewart. Discussions were held, in a cordial comradely atmosphere, on issues of international life, the international communist movement, inter-party cooperation and the tasks faced by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Ireland.

ANC President Tambo Begins Budapest Visit

LD070952 Budapest MTI in English 0902 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) — A delegation of the African National Congress (ANC), headed by President Oliver Tambo, arrived in Hungary Sunday night at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Commission. At the Budapest Airport the delegation met Sandor Jakab, president of the solidarity commission. The delegation is to hold talks with senior officials of the Hungarian Solidarity commission and other organs and institutions.

Meets With Kadar

LD071201 Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), and his party at the Budapest headquarters of the Central Committee on Monday. In cordial atmosphere the politicians exchanged views on the unfavourable consequences of the protracted conflict in South Africa and the untenableness of apartheid, and empahsized the necessity of strengthening international solidarity.

Fejti, Delegation Leave for Ethiopian Visit

LD071240 Budapest MTI in English 0915 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) — A Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for Ethiopia on Monday at the invitation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and the government. The delegation is to attend the founding session of the National Assembly, events related to the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and celebrations and the founding of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

Marothy Addresses Lorand Eoetvoes Students

LD051356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Several higher education institutes held ceremonies this morning opening the academic year. Zsolt Bocskai reports on the ceremony at the Lorand Eoetvoes University of Science in Budapest. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Bocskai] Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo, also spoke at the festive general assembly opening the academic year. We shall now recall his speech:

[Marothy] During the course of laying the foundations for the stabilization work program we have become convinced that one of the bases of the future is science and technological development, a determining precondition for the restructuring that is so indispensible for us. In the light of this the government wishes to change the current practice of the direction of research too.

Societies have come face to face with the requirement to develop an economy based on competition [versenygazdasag] and functioning with strict demands. Today it can be seen that only those countries' development strategies that endeavored to master the situation by developing and stimulating their intellectual potential have proven successful.

Adaptation to world economic processes also raises serious demands, vis-a-vis educational forms and methods. The development of personality and ability is needed, and this in turn presupposes activity, the self-guided participation of the personality. And it is my belief that all those total educational programs, which from thought to action want to prescribe the teaching of everything, miss their target.

Unfortunately we often come across the loosening of society's system of values. Talents are seeking the way to unfolding, but not in directions most important for society, and as a result of negative exapmles, counterselection [kontraszelekcio] prevails.

We must not allow greater knowledge and greater intellectual independence to be regarded as dangerous at any level or forum. We must take cognizance of the fact that in the eighties education has become a firm component of renewal and adaptation strategies.

Horvath Speaks on Social Development's Role

LD052021 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) — The festive semester opening council session of the state administration college of Budapest was addressed by Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Horvath. He stressed that social development poses increased responsibility on those who work in state administration. Irrespective of the heights we have reached, he said, it has been apparent for years

that our country has come to a lasting standstill on the road of development, that our society and economy is not operating efficiently enough. The steps of a reform value have to be continued as society, and the entire system of economic management can be renewed and streamlined only through these.

The role of the state in society has to be developed in accordance with the government's programme of advance. The relation between governing and legislature has to be improved in the interest of renewal. It is indispensably important for legislature, and its organ, the National Assembly, to receive a greater and more real role in the regulation of the relation between the state, the civic and state bodies, in defining all major issues of governing, and in controlling the activity of the government. At the same time it must be ensured that the Council of Ministers be the centre of governmental work.

In conclusion Istvan Horvath stressed that the relation of the central and local organs has to be formed in a new way, and greater care should be turned to defining the sphere of issues to be regulated centrally.

Hamori Addresses Miskolc University Students

LD052012 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) — The semester opening ceremony at the Heavy Industry Technical University of Miskolc was addressed by Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) Central Committee. In the introductory part he discussed timely external, domestic and economic policy issues, then said that the fresh knowledge of the young generation, its initiating capability and impetus is the propelling force of the country's renewal. Young people are the ones who shape the fate and future of their own generation through the stabilization and advance. The change in the situation of young people can only be guaranteed by the success of the programme of advance, however, its implementation cannot be realized without alliance to be concluded with young people. This alliance has to be established within the educational institutions, particularly within higher education. In the course of realizing the programme of advance, one of the key issues will be the number and quality of knowledge of those with higher educational qualifications. Therefore the Communist youth union of Hungary would like to attain that the means turned to education in the future not decrease in the next years, and to thus encourage the implementation of the educational reform. Amidst the conditions of socialist democracy, students have to establish an order of values in the university, and have to acquire public life practice, with which they can become, after graduation, active intellectuals who ensure the success of the programme of advance at their work-places, said, among others, Csaba Hamori.

National Assembly Discusses Tax Reform Bill

LD072327 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] The National Assembly's Industrial Committee has discussed the bills on tax reform. Attila Madarasi, state secretary of finance, said that if a general turnover tax on enterprises was introduced, the situation of probably two-thirds of the economic organizations would not change. The resolute objective of the government is to not provide a lifebelt for those enterprises that are currently loss-making, and which will be in an even more difficult situation in the new system.

As regards personal income tax, several proposals were made by deputies. They proposed, for example, that the planned tax-free band be raised from 48,000 forints to 70,000 forints. This change would favorably affect 23 percent of taxpayers. State revenues would decrease by only 2-3 billion forints. It was also stressed that people violating the tax rules should not be punished in the first 2 years. It was also proposed that people with three or more children should not pay tax on incomes below 10,000 forints.

In his reply, the state secretary of finance did not agree with the latter point. He then said that the punishment of violators of the tax rules will be milder only in the first year. The state secretary rejected a specific motion to modify the tax table, saying that not only those with incomes under 70,000 would also pay less. The deputies did not accept the latter answer. For this reason, they will submit their proposals for modification to competent people.

Restructuring May Generate Unemployment

LD041347 Budapest MTI in English 1249 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Under the scheme of industrial restructuring, decisive for the development of Hungarian economy, the proportion of the processing branches is to rise from 63 percent to 65 percent by 1990 and 70 percent by 2000, and the manufacture of material- and energy-intensive products will be reduced. In the current plan cycle (1986-1990) a one percent production growth may not involve a higher than 0.3 percent rise in energy use, and it is planned to cease outdated and unprofitable production.

The restructuring project calls for systematic energetic development, use of new strucutural base materials and comprehensive development of electronization, including application of high-precision production technologies, widespread use of up-to-date control mechanisms, process control and biotechnology, as well as modern education and postgraduate training in all industries. Capital investments are planned in the competitive branches of farm and food machine building, the machine tool industry, the manufacture of transport vehicles, telecommunications and vacuum engineering goods, precision engineering, rubber and synthetics processing and the pharmaceutical, household chemical and

ready-made clothes industries. On the other hand, energetic measures are to be taken to reduce uneconomical production. Under the restructuring plan for coal mining and iron metallurgy, adopted last year, 14 inefficient mines are to be closed by 1990, in metallurgy the obsolete Siemens-Martin plants will be successively dismantled, and product costs reduced through iron-rich ore import.

Implementation of the scheme is expected to affect about 200,000 people, 13 percent of the industrial workforce, 50 percent of whom will have to quit their workplace. Studies on the planned workplace reduction put intramural unemployment at 20-25 percent, while machines in the dynamic branches are used to less than 50 percent capacity. The figures show in the present situation no lasting unemployment is likely to follow even a markedly efficiency-oriented labour force policy. However, the growing number of the temporarily jobless will probably create tension.

Under the impact of efficiency-oriented economic regulators, the manpower demand of companies has dwindled: Over the past nine months 20 percent fewer vacancies have been offered to twice as many job-seekers — 10,000 in number —as in 1986. In the largest staff decrease, about 2,000 people were dismissed from the Ozd Metallurgical works, and as the town practically rests on metallurgy, finding a new job is a problem. Over 500 were allowed to retire before term, others were regrouped within the factory or tranferred to other companies. The temporarily jobless are granted re-training aid, or they can sign up for work of public use.

Central decision on economic restructuring has been taken in the awareness that it might foment the greatest tension in 40 years, but the measure was considered indispensable. The Central Council of Trade Unions urged the government to draw up a comprehensive employment policy plan for the reduction of tension.

BRIEFS

Coal Mining Reorganization

According to Deputy Industry Minister Gyula Czipper, by the turn of the century, coal production will reach 24-25 million tonnes. Within this, production of the surface mining lignite will increase in the period between 1990 to 1995 from an annual 8 million tonnes to an annual 9.5 million tonnes. Pitch-coal production will remain at an annual 13-14 million tonnes until 1995. Black coal production will increase by the middle of the nineties from an annual 2.3 million tonnes to an annual 3.1 million tonnes. Several inefficient mines will be closed down. Manpower will be redirected to other mines. [Summary] *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 87 p 4 AU]*

PRC Chemical Industry Talks

Budapest, September 5 (MTI) — Leaders of the Budapest-Based Chemolimpex foreign trade company and one of the largest Chinese foreign trade companies, the Sinochem, held talks over the past days on opportunities to expand goods turnover. The Chinese partner offered to expand its deliveries, the offer the chemical materials exported to Hungary [sentence as received] Discussions also included the possibilities of establishing new cooperation forms, and joint deals planned on third markets. The value of Hungarian-Chinese chemical industry deliveries realized with the mediation of the two companies has continuously increased since 1980, and was worth about 27 million Swiss francs in 1986. Sinochem is the most important Chinese Partner of Chemolimpex, with the Hungarian foreign trade company purchasing 90 per cent of all products imported from China from this company. It also exports carbamide artifical fertilizer to China with the mediation of Sinochem. The Chinese company delegation, which visited Hungary August 31 to September 5, held talks with representatives of other foreign trade companies, and visited the Taurus rubber industry company, and the Nitro-Chemical industrial plants. [Text] *[Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 5 Sep 87 LD]*

Technology Pact With USSR

Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Recently the Hungarian Pannonia-Csepel Foreign Trade Company has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Techoimport Foreign Trade Association on the transfer of technology for the reconstruction of a further two Soviet clothing factories. The about 4-million-rouble contract is associated with the earlier inter-goverenmental cooperation agreement, under which Hungarian industrial companies participate in the enlargement and reconstruction of Soviet factories. [Excerpt] *[Budapest MTI in English 0704 GMT 4 Sep 87 LD]*

Joint Soviet Enterprises

The Politoys Industrial Cooperative has reached an agreement with the Soviet Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry to establish two joint enterprises for the production of household appliances, toys, and sports articles. [Summary] *[Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Sept 87 p 4 AU]*

Austrian Energy Cooperation

Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Walter Fremuth, president of the Austrian Electric Power Industry Trust held a briefing Friday on opportunities for expanding cooperation between Hungary and Austria in the energy field. He termed as exemplary the cooperation under which power is transferred along the lines between Vienna and Gyor towards Austria from Hungary in winter and from Austria to Hungary in summer. The Austrians have similar link-ups with partners in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and the Soviet Union. He said it is expedient to connect the European long distance power line systems at a number of points, as it enables power can be [as recieved] sent from one place to another if there are significant mains failures. Connection of the Austrian and Czechoslovak transformer stations and the

Hungarian electric power system is to be built shortly. Hungarian power delivered to Austria as payment [as received] for Austrian participation in the hydroelectric station being constructed at Gabcikovo-Nagymaros. [Text] *[Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 4 Sep 87 LD]*

Egyptian Agricultural Projects

Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Hungary's "Agrober" company has accepted a new commission involving agricultural projects in Egypt, after a successful rabbit farm for 3,000 females was set up at Egypt's Noba Farm. The new order covers a farm for 10,000 female rabbits, the largest of its kind in the Middle East. On commission from the Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation, Agrober is to supply five container-type hatcheries to the Aswan Region, and negotiations have started on the delivery of similar facilities to the Aswan Lake. Supply of food industrial machines and plants is in the offing. [Text] *[Budapest MTI in English 0658 GMT 4 Sep 87 LD]*

Japan's Kono Visits

Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — Yohei Kono [name as received], member of Parliament of the Liberal Democrat Party of Japan, former minister of state and president of the Japanese-Hungarian Friendship Society visited Hungary August 31st to September 4th on invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The politician met Ferenc Havasi member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Jozsef Marjai deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, Peter Varkonyi minister of foreign affairs, Zoltan Juhar minister of home trade, Bela Kopeczi minister of culture, Rezso Nyers president of the Trade Committee of Parliament and Janos Fekete, first vice president of the National Bank of Hungary. He held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy and with Gyorgy Nador, general manager of the International Cultural Institution. At the meeting there was an extensive exchange of views on bilateral relations, with particular respect to taking maximum advantage of cooperation. Agreement was reached on organizing a Japanese cultural festival in Budapest in 1989. [Text] *[Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 4 Sep 87 LD]*

Horn Visit to Mexico

Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, held talks in Mexico City on 1 and 2 September with Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, First Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz, and other Mexican political officials. The two sides reviewed the possibilities of developing the bilateral relations. [Excerpt] *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 87 p 5 AU]*

Marjai Receives SELA Head

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received on 30 August Ambassador Sebastian Alegrett, general secretary of the Latin American Economic Organization (SELA) who is on a European tour. At the talks held in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views mainly on the economic development concepts of the Latin American countries and possible cooperation with the countries in the area, as well as on the expansion of relations between Hungary and the SELA countries. During his visit, Sebastian Alegrett will hold talks with officials in the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry, and will meet with the heads of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and of several enterprises and institutions. [Text] *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 87 p 5 AU]*

Parliamentary Groups Meet

Several National Assembly deputy groups held a meeting on 31 August. The Budapest deputy group discussed the draft tax reform bill. Present at the meeting were also MSZMP Politburo Member Ferenc Havasi, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy who informed the deputies about the planned tax reform. [Excerpt] *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 87 p 5 AU]*

Further on Danes' Espionage Trial

Trial Begins

LD032039 Warsaw PAP in English 1937 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 3: The trial of two Danish citizens, 36-year-old Jens Ellekar and 22-year-old Niels Hemmingsen, a student of Copenhagen University, who are charged with conducting espionage activities against Poland, began today before the Pomeranian district military tribunal on an away session in Koszalin, northern Poland.

During the first day of the trial both of the accused men gave explanations. They confessed to the charge filed against them, saying that the Danish intelligence service had sent them to Poland to take pictures and conduct observations of a dozen or so military installations located on Poland's sea coast.

Ellekar and Hemmingsen were supplied with specialist equipment and maps of the seashore with the military objects which they were to reach marked on them by the Danish intelligence service. They also had appropriate financial resources and other materials.

Their spying mission was terminated by Polish counter-intelligence and prosecuting organs.

Spying accessories and photographs of military objects taken by the two Danes were secured on their persons.

The verdict is expected on Saturday. The court gave permission for the publication of the accused men's identities.

Second Day of Trial

LD041634 Warsaw PAP in English 1528 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4: During the second day of the trial of two Danes accused of espionage activities against Poland, the accused — Jens Ellekar and Niels Hemingsenn, continued answering questions before the Bydgoszcz-based Pomeranian military district's military tribunal in an away session in Koszalin.

Ellekar and Hemingsenn confirmed that on the orders of the Danish intelligence service they were interested in military installations located on the Polish sea coast. They took pictures of airfields and other objects with the camera equipment given to them.

The Danish citizens' espionage activities were confirmed by testimonies given by ten other witnesses also testifying today. Next spoke the garrison prosecutor Mjr. Andrzej Blaszczyk and the Danes' defence counsel Zenon Weinert.

The verdict will be passed on Saturday, September 5th.

Guilty Verdict

LD051647 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5 — The court of the Bydgoszcz-based Pomeranian military district in an away session at Koszalin, northern Poland, ended a several-day trial against two Danish citizens Jens Ellekar and Niels Hemingsenn accused of espionage activities against Poland and sentenced the former to nine years in prison and the 750 thousand zloty-fine and the latter to seven years in prison and the 500 thousand zloty-fine. The court also sentenced the accused to a partial forfeiture of property and to high payments to the Polish Treasury.

The trial fully confirmed the charges included in the indictment that both Danes, as reserve officers operating on the order of the Danish military intelligence and equipped by it with espionage materials, on last April 19, pretending to be tourists, had arrived in the coastal localities, formerly selected by the Danish intelligence, where they had taken photos of air fields and radar stations.

In general they took 16 pictures. Both accused confirmed at the trial that their aim had been an espionage penetration of military and defensive objects at the entire Polish coast.

The Danes were arrested already on the first day of their stay in this country.

The sentence is smaller than the prosecutor demanded — he wanted 12-year and 10-year terms of imprisonment for Ellekar and Hemingsenn, respectively. The court found it as extenuating circumstances that the spies did not manage to convey the gathered espionage materials to the Danish intelligence and also the condition of health of the former and the young age of the latter.

The verdict may be appealed. The defence counsel declared it would appeal to the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court.

Jaruzelski To Visit GDR in September

LD041819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State, will pay a working friendly visit to the GDR in the middle of September at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Pays Visit

Arrives 3 Sep

LD041341 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 3 — The Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs, Enrique Iglesias, arrived in Poland tonight. This is the first visit by Uruguay's foreign minister to Poland in the hitherto political contacts between both countries.

Iglesias was welcomed in Warsaw by Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, on whose invitation the visit is taking place.

The visit's programme envisages talks with Polish politicians on not only bi-lateral relations and the international situation but also economic topics. Minister Iglesias is accompanied by a dozen-or-so member trade mission.

Meets With Messner

LD041804 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4 — Premier Zbigniew Messner received today Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. The two discussed bilateral relations and stated that, taking into consideration tradition and the present possibilities, Poland and Uruguay are able to considerably increase the volume of two-way trade and expand economic cooperation.

Attention was paid to the problems of debt and development on the world scale with emphasis being put on the known initiatives of Poland in this respect.

Present at the meeting was Ambassador of Uruguay to Poland Augusto Haber Wild.

Continues Talks

LD051349 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4 — Visiting Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs Enrique Iglesias conducted talks here today with representatives of Polish political life.

The Uruguayan guest was received by deputy-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

During the talk the sides discussed Polish-Uruguayan relations, stressing with satisfaction the fact of their constant development, especially in the recent period. They also discussed some aspects of the international situation, especially the initiatives presented by Poland and Uruguay for assuring peace and security in Europe and Central America. They pointed to those initiatives as a significant element of world peace.

Furthermore, the sides exchanged opinions on the current problems in both countries' internal policies.

Both delegations held a plenary session in the Foreign Affairs Ministry which was preceded by eye-to-eye talks between ministers Orzechowski and Iglesias.

The talks dealt with issues of bi-lateral cooperation as well as international affairs. Opinions on the development of the internal situation and socio-political dialogue in both countries were exchanged.

Both ministers expressed the will of tightening the mutually profitable cooperation, the widening of political dialogue and also the intensification of inter-parliamentary, economic, cultural contacts as well as contacts between mass media.

Minister Orzechowski presented the principles of Poland's foreign policy and Poland' stand on peace and security in Europe. He especially stressed issues connected with the assumptions of the Jaruzelski plan.

Minister Iglesias outlined the efforts made by Uruguay for the achievement of peaceful solutions in Central America as part of the "support group". He broadly outlined new, unprecedented elements characterizing the situation in Latin America, including the aim of some countries in the region of creating a peace zone in the South Atlantic and the widening of cooperation through regular contacts and dialogue.

Both ministers expressed the conviction that the process of the political solution of the conflict in Central America, initiated by the summit meeting of 5 countries in Guatemala, offers a historic chance of a just solution of the region's problems. Only a political solution can serve this cause, they said.

Furthermore, both ministers referred to the foreign debt problem, exchanging opinions on the various ways of approaching this subject in the search for a solution favourable both to creditors and debtors.

Minister Iglesias also met with Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik. During their meeting the ministers evaluated the overall economic cooperation and trade exchange between both countries concentrating their attention on perspectives for their development. The sides drew attention to the real possibilities of increasing the mutual turnover in the next few years.

Also today Poland's deputy foreign trade minister Janusz Balewski met with Isidoro Hodara, the director general for foreign trade in Uruguay's Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Minister Orzechowski tonight entertaining the Uruguayan chief diplomat to dinner, at which both ministers delivered speeches. [sentence as received]

Minister Orzechowski said, among other things: Your visit creates new impulses for tightening mutually beneficial relations of cooperation.

We wish to create platforms of cooperation and contacts corresponding to the requirements and aspirations of our nations. Poland and Uruguay are open to cooperation and external contacts on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

These are our common, valuable achievements. We want to strengthen and multiply them. We have a common will and awareness of the possibility of accelerating the develoment of relations, expanding them by new fields and methods of cooperation. We can notably do much more in economic cooperation. Poland and Uruguay can be valuable partners.

We wish for the hitherto, simple forms of trade exchange to aim at more lasting cooperation ties.

We discern the need and possibility of enriching political dialogue and broadly understood social contacts.

The plan to decrease armaments and to increase confidence in the extended zone of Central Europe is an expression of our national strivings. We are counting on the fruitful cooperation between our delegations concerning these issues on the international arena.

We support the peace efforts of Uruguay within the frame of the support group for a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America.

We welcome with satisfaction and lend our support to the agreement reached by the five presidents of Central America in Guatemala.

I am convinced that your visit to Poland, our sincere talks which have shown us to hold convergent or indentical views on key international issues and bilateral cooperation will contribute to the expansion of the mutual cooperation and co-action of both our states in the search for solutions to the key issues of the modern world.

Minister Iglesias stressed that Uruguay and Poland come out in favour of developing international cooperation and dialogue aimed at eliminating conflicts. They also favour enforcing the observance of the principles of peaceful co-existence in the world. Openness declared by both countries in their foreign policies will be the best factor in mutual understanding and cooperation between our nations, he said. We, therefore, find the Polish initiative to reduce armaments and increase confidence in Europe particularly interesting.

We expect this proposal to win the support it needs to become a step forward on the road to nuclear disarmament. Uruguay appreciates the significant role which Poland plays for detente and dialogue within the CSCE, being guided by the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs of another country.

Uruguay, the minister went on, will always seek the materialization of the idea of peace and dialogue with all countries in the world.

We know the Polish interest in the serious problem of foreign debt which is an unbearable burden inhibiting the normal economic growth of our countries. This problem has been analysed by the centre for studies on debt and development in Krakow, Iglesias said.

Having exchanged opinions on this topic, we came to identical conclusions, he went on. We shall be able to use them in solving various problems signalled by countries participating in the agreement of Cartagena, in order to reach greater expansion in commodity exchange.

We shall continue to work with determination for the cause of free trade as the only way to the fulfilment of our obligations and to securing the basis for a just economic and social development in our countries. We shall continue to develop our activities in this field in the GATT and the United Nations, while striving for materialization of the goals of economic justice in the world as one of the mechanisms of peace and understanding, Minister Iglesias said.

Vice-Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Jerzy Szopa met with a group of Uruguayan businessmen, who are now in Poland in connection with the visit of that country's foreign minister. The meeting was attended by members of the board of the Uruguayan-Polish Chamber of Commerce which has been operating in Montevideo since last year.

The participants reviewed the relations between firms in both countries. Uruguayan firms are interested in increasing purchases from Poland, including agricultural machines, fertilizers, fishing equipment, and in servicing Polish ships. They also said there are potentials for development of cooperation in joint ventures, especially in sea fishing.

Holds Press Conference

LD061744 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 6: "I am very glad of my first visit to Poland and I hope that it will be an important step on the road to the development of all-round relations between Uruguay and Poland," Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias told newsmen at a press conference here today.

"During the talks with the Polish side we touched upon many global international problems, in particular disarmament issues, so important for Europe. As concerns issues related to Latin America, we discussed the political situation in Central America, debt issues and other economic topics. We also discussed our bilateral relations. It was a constructive and advantageous exchange of views," Iglesias stressed.

Answering the question on the possibilities of solving the problem of world debt, Iglesias said that in his opinion it is impossible to work out a global solution of the problem for all debtors. "On the other hand, one must aim at improving the positions of particular countries by the introduction of solutions meeting the economic conditions and export potentials of each of the debtor countries," Iglesias stated. He recalled that the Cartagena Agreement, signed by 11 debtor states in 1984, works on the common stand on this issue for the most indebted developing countries. Uruguay has been actively participating in the work of the agreement, Iglesias said.

"I raised the questions of the debt, which are also interesting to Poland, During my visit to the centre of studies on debt and development in Krakow. We have come to the conclusion that our assessments of the situation are convergent in many points," Enrique Iglesias said.

Speaking of the contacts with socialist countries, Minister Iglesias stressed that Uruguay was interested in and with satisfaction welcomes all contacts with states belonging to other political systems. "We want to develop both political and economic relations with them. We have diplomatic representations in all socialist countries. Our trade with that region of the world is complementary. We sell mainly raw materials and semiproducts, citrus fruit, wool, and hides, while we buy equipment, chemical industry products, fertilizers, transport machinery and port equipment. There are considerable possibilities to balance this exchange, and many hitherto unexploded fields, especially in trade and exports of services.

"The economic delegation which accompanies me here is also satisfied with the outcome of their visit to Poland. They held talks with representatives of Polish economic circles and ascertained the practical possibilities to increase the commodity exchange between both countries.

"We are in favour of pursuing an open trading policy with all world markets, the minister stressed. The present visit to Poland, which is part of my tour of the socialist European countries (the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and last year Bulgaria, Hungary, and the Soviet Union) is the best example of this."

Mozambique Defense Minister Pays Visit

Arrives 6 Sep

LD062123 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 6 — A Mozambican delegation, headed by Frelimo CC Political Bureau member, Defence Minister Gen. Alberto Joaquin Chipande, arrived in Poland today at the invitation of the state authorities.

The delegation was welcomed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki. Present were members of the ministry's leadership.

Also today, official Polish-Mozambican talks were held at the Defence Ministry. The sides exchanged views on the political-military situation in the world, especially in the south of Africa and Europe, and discussed issues of mutual interest.

Meets With Messner

LD072235 Warsaw PAP in English 1616 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 — Premier Zbignies Messner received here today Political Bureau member of the Frelimo Party CC, Mozambican minister of defence, General Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

During the meeting, Messner and Chipande discussed international issues of interest to both countries and the problems of bilateral cooperation. General Chipande briefed Messner on the internal situation in Mozambique and in the south of Africa. The talk was attended by Poland's Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki. Present was also ambassador of Mozambique to Poland Julio Goncalo Braga.

Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky To Visit

LD071734 Warsaw PAP in English 1651 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 — Austria's Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky will come for an official visit to Poland in late September.

The visit will be paid at the invitation from Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Leaders' Greetings on SRV National Day

AU041013 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Vietnamese counterparts on SRV national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; in Hanoi:

Esteemed comrades! On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, we beg to convey to you, the CPV Central Committee, SRV Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the entire Vietnamese people sincerest wishes and congratulations on the SRV national day.

Over the past 42 years, the heroic Vietnamese people, led by the CPV, have achieved many wonderful victories and successes. They have thrown down the yoke of colonial domination, repelled the aggression of imperialism, and won unity and independence for the country. These historic achievements illustrate the Vietnamese people's courage and profound patriotism and their love for freedom and independence.

We in Poland accord our respect to the activity aimed at the renewal and development of socioeconomic life in the SRV. This activity expresses a firm desire to move forward, a desire for stabilization and cooperation in South-East Asia.

We are fully convinced that the traditional friendship and cooperation that have linked Poland and Vietnam for many decades will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of our peoples and for the sake of peace and socialism.

On your national day we wish you further achievements during the work of developing your socialist fatherland and consolidating peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Views Expressed About Gorbachev Reforms

AU041105 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 29 Aug 87 p 4

[Stanislaw Kwiatkowski article: "Poles on Perestroyka — 'May He Succeed . . . .' "]

[Excerpts] Our people are greatly interested in the present Soviet events. The poll carried out by the Public Opinion Research Main Center last April showed that only one-quarter of our adults had no idea about this subject or found it difficult to say anything about it, and this in view of the fact that most our men and women are not interested in politics at all, especially in international politics. But that poll clearly shows that our public is interested in our Eastern neighbor's affairs.

Respondents' answers show that they are not indifferent to Soviet events. Most of them — 70 percent — used evaluative and emotional expressions so that their personal attitude towards these events could be defined. Over 50 percent of them clearly approved of these events, expressing their satisfaction and friendly support. Examples: "What is taking place in the USSR is great. I support Gorbachev most wholeheartedly. He is a great personality, but he has too many old, ossified adversaries." "I think that magnificent events are occurring in the USSR. The Soviet people are heaving themselves out of torpor and such an enormous, ossified conservatism." "This is a true and unexpected revolution, one that comes from the government, from above. It will certainly produce positive changes." "What Gorbachev is doing is beyond our dreams, but, unfortunately, republican and regional authorities continue to torpedo his work. May he succeed." "From what I know it is obvious that a genuine revolution is taking place there and that their reforms are being consistently implemented. They were behind us when they launched them, but they outstripped us long ago. We must learn from them so that prosperity also will come to Poland."

Other examples: "Gorbachev allows people to think, speak out, and criticize maladies and those who are responsible for them. He seeks to raise living standards. People certainly like his plans. That is why they support them and that is why lasting results can be expected." "Gorbachev wants to renew the government and appoint younger politicians, and he is right. This is what should be done." "Gorbachev wants to push the USSR forward. Had he been born earlier and had he taken over power from Lenin, the USSR would have become a different state." "I decisively support these events and I think that they will produce many advantages for the USSR and socialist countries. May these advantages never be wasted." "I am afraid that Gorbachev will not be able to carry out his plans. He will be opposed by those who have different ideas." "At long last they have done what should have been done a long time ago." "I think that changes will be permanent and certainly for the better."

To 7.5 percent of the respondents, perestroyka was something negative and saw in it bad intentions and fictitious and phony changes. Examples: "I think that those changes are phony. As usual they begin renewal at the top and conduct it along the lines stipulated by the top. There will be no results." "There will be superficial changes, but nothing will really be changed." "These are phony activities forced by public opinion. They will not produce any lasting results."

Some of the respondents who were averse to perestroyka used the poll to demonstrate their hostility to the USSR and communism. They also do this in other polls conducted by our center. Up to 10 percent of our adults always express their determined opposition to the party, the government, and socialism.

As for results of perestroyka, 46.8 percent of respondents are optimistic, 17.7 percent are pessimistic, and some 33 percent could not say or were not at all interested.

Most respondents think that Soviet reforms will make a positive impact not only on the Soviet situation, but also on the international situation, East-West relations, and the situation in Poland and other socialist countries. Only very few respondents regard this impact as disadvantageous.

Whenever we poll people's views about Soviet issues we always find something about M. Gorbachev in respondents' replies. As a rule, these replies amount to a clear praise and affection for M. Gorbachev's efforts, especially when respondents express their fears about success of his reforms and when they wonder whether he will have enough strength to overcome various kinds of resistance and difficulties.

Some 50 percent of our adults say that they are quite certain about M. Gorbachev's personality. Some 54 percent of them like him, 32 percent are indifferent to him, and 8 percent dislike him.

Resistance to 1980 Accords Viewed

AU041107 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No.35,29Aug 87 p 6

[Stanislaw Podemski article: "The Compass"]

[Excerpts] A year ago, on the anniversary of the Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie accords, *Polityka* wrote that many of the solutions specified by these accords and introduced into our laws and administrative practice (economic reforms, the constitutional guarantee for private farm property, various social privileges, and so on) "have created a new and advantageous point of departure for further changes, although not all these solutions have been implemented with the necessary resolution and perfection and although not all of them have met public expectations." We are able to confirm this judgment today, a year later. The development process that was triggered by events of 7 years ago is still continuing, and last year provided new evidence of this.

The usual practice on this August anniversary is to recall a long list of the socioeconomic wishes fulfilled by the authorities as a result of the accords, but less is being written and said about political novelties which, although unknown to the accords, clearly stem from the spirit and atmosphere of 1980.

The Consultative Council attached to chairman of the State Council was set up in the fall of 1980. Today when all minutes of the council's deliberations continue to be made public and when its nonconformist views have a large audience, it is necessary to recall what a commotion was caused by the composition of this body, which includes persons who have been known for years as critics of the government. The council members speak frankly about everything: about compensation for wrong arrest, about excessive censorship, about blank spots in history, about the need for scientific research into imprisonment, about bad personnel policy, the declining economy, the recurring repressive measures against old offenses, and about the dangerous drama of the housing situation. That which could only be communicated in whispers at one time can now be read in the State Council publications that carry transcripts of the Consultative Council's sessions.

The August accords postulated candor, frankness, and openness in dealing with even the most sensitive public issues. This postulate continues to be partially satisfied by the Public Opinion Research Main Center, which gets itself into trouble with everyone: politicians, administrators, and, recently, even judges. But it still does its work.

The Catholic Church, to which the August accords devoted so much attention, is now closer to fulfilling two things: The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Polish Government and the normalization of its legal position in line with the place it occupies in the life of the nation and the state. The Church Agricultural Foundation did not materialize, but at least an accord was reached on a similar economic initiative.

We have behind us the dangerous conflicts at universities. On the very few occasions in which the minister interferes, the university self-government elections allow us to hope that university democracy in this regard will be respected.

The guiding idea of the August accords — nothing about us without us — continues to consolidate in political practice, although forces that are still mighty are against it. Workers self-management bodies have compelled the government to abandon the plan to radically change economic legislation, and now the trade unions have openly declared that they will reject the plan for changing the labor code.

Changes have been announced in the penal procedures, and the PRON Second Congress did not leave any doubts as to the nature of these changes. It demanded more rights for suspects and defendants and more guarantees concerning trials. The most recent verdicts passed by the Supreme Court have begun to meet these demands and to extend judicial control over the actions of the policing and security forces.

Such is the present framework of Polish public life, and if it is still not respected everywhere, resistance and pressure from the opposing interest groups are to be blamed for this. There are adversaries of not only the reformed economy, but also of democratized political life as attested to by the continuation of traditional ceremonial, superficiality, and schematism, and by the practice of openly applauding reforms, while secretly fighting them. For example, public discussions in newspapers demonstrate how willingly some persons welcome general slogans and how later on they do all they can to annihilate the meaning of these slogans by creating an abundance of exceptions, difficulties, and reservations. Although this annihilation is no longer possible, these persons' actions delay and dilute the policy of reforms. Social passivity and apathy are also responsible for this, and the greater they are, the more secure bureaucracy feels itself and the stronger its resistance to democratic changes becomes.

In 1980 our society fixed its political compass, which, although continuing to swing, deflect, and tremble, is still pointing its main thrust in the 1980 direction. However, our housing situation has not improved since those days and our economy continues to get entangled in contradictory, inconsistent, and half-hearted measures, the viability of which escapes the man on the street, at home, and in plants. Threats to the natural environment continue to increase, and in some regions ecological catastrophe is imminent. The lack of tangible changes in these regards weakens people's trust in political reforms because people view, and rightly so, economic results and the protection of man's environment as the keys to the present and future times.

Presidium Views Central Plan Fulfillment

AU031656 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP — The Government Press Office reports that the Government Presidium assessed the implementation of the Central Annual Plan on 31 August. The economic results obtained by the end of July confirm the existence of positive changes and trends in the economy. The value of socialized industry's sold production increased by 3.4 percent during this period, compared with a 3 percent increase envisaged by the Central Annual Plan. There has been a varied expansion of production in individual branches of the economy. However, changes in the production structure have generally been positive and have been in line with the direction of the National Socioeconomic Plan. The highest rate of increase was scored by the electrical engineering industry (7.6 percent), by precision instruments (12.6 percent), and engineering (10 percent). The output of the fuel and energy industry is in line with the plan. The chemical industry has scored results lower than those originally envisaged, this is primarily due to insufficient supplies of raw

materials. Progress in accomplishing housing construction tasks is also unsatisfactory.

This year's harvest is 2 weeks late and conditions are more difficult than a year ago. It is estimated that this year's crop of basic grains will be about the same as last year. As a result of losses sustained during the winter, this year's fruit crop will be lower than a year ago. This year has seen no further increase in the rate at which pig production has been growing, there has also been a decline in the rate at which livestock production has been increasing. Although there has been a decrease in the number of dairy cattle, milk purchases have increased due to a higher lactation yield.

There has been an improvement in managerial efficiency. Labor productivity has risen in both industry and agriculture, and consumption of raw materials per unit of production has fallen. However, these generally positive developments have not infrequently been accompanied by a decline in standards of quality. The economy's energy consumption rose — particularly during the first quarter of 1987 — as result of poor weather conditions.

Positive changes are taking place in the structure of foreign trade. Exports — particularly of electrical engineering, mineral, and light industry products — chiefly destined for capitalist countries, have risen more rapidly than planned. However, coal sales are declining. The level of supplies of imports indicate that there has been a fall in the economy's consumption of imports and this cannot be viewed entirely positively. This frequently hampers the attainment of higher product quality and better technical and utility standards.

The situation with regard to the attainment of market equilibrium must also be deemed unfavorable. The situation is marked by a significantly higher than planned rate of increase in the population's income. There continues to be a lack of equilibrium in the non-foodstuffs market. There is a greater degree of equilibrium in the foodstuffs market, but there still continue to be shortages of certain items.

The high pay increases awarded during the first 7 months of this year indicate that not all enterprises have tailored their pay policies to suit the instruments for effecting pay increase disciplines that were introduced this year. The granting of high pay increases in enterprises in which output has actually fallen must be considered particularly negative. This kind of situation has arisen in 1,397 enterprises and factories. Output in these plants has fallen by 7.1 percent, whereas pay has risen by 17.4 percent. The higher rate of taxation on supernumerary pay awards that is to be introduced at the end of the 3d quarter in accordance with the provisions of the Central Annual Plan means that many of these enterprises will lose creditworthiness.

The economic performance results obtained during the first 7 months of this year indicate that the tasks contained in the Central Annual Plan will be accomplished. In many areas of industry — particularly electrical and precision engineering — tasks will be surpassed to a significant degree, in others — for example, the paper, timber and mineral industries, output might not reach the planned level. The higher than planned increase in the output of the fuel and energy industry will result from an increase in the demand for energy that is higher than originally projected.

The progress in attaining money-market equilibrium envisaged by the plan is being jeopardized by the high rate of increase in the population's income, which is chiefly due to enterprises' awarding pay increases that are not justified by economic performance. The Government Presidium emphasized the need for enterprises to heed the growth indicator of the wages fund. An increase in productivity, a reduction in material-intensiveness, an improvement in quality, and the modernization of production are essential in order to fulfill the tasks of this year's Central Annual Plan.

Next, the Government Presidium heard a report on the implementation of opinions and petitions voiced by voters during the Sejm election.

State administrative bodies at all levels had received over 50,000 such opinions and petitions. Most of them were about the food economy, medical care, communal services, and housing, as well as social welfare, environmental protection, social pathology, trade, services, and education.

The opinions were analyzed and the exact possibilities of implementing them determined. Since the election 2 years ago, over half the petitions received have been implemented. Some are still being implemented, and others have had to be left until a later date because of the limited possibilities of implementing them.

The majority of opinions sent to regional state administrative bodies concerned refurbishing property, investments, and modernization. There were also demands for better equipment for health, education, and cultural premises. These demands are being considered for inclusion in subsequent annual plans and budgets of people's councils. It was established that the resources available should first be allocated to performing the tasks called for in petitions from voters. So far, 52 schools; 11 day nurseries; 17 houses of culture, recreation halls, and farmers' clubs; 6 hospitals; 12 clinics; and 5 pharmacies have been either built, modernized, or refurbished. Some 104 road improvements have been carried out. Some 72 water pipelines and 5 sewage disposal plants have also been completed.

A considerable part of these tasks was carried out with the cooperation of local residents as part of the social pledge program.

The Government Presidium acknowledged that the rate at which voters' petitions are dealt with is unsatisfactory. It placed state administrative bodies at all levels under

an obligation to continue to analyze petitions and opinions as they arrive, and to implement them in full, as far as objective possibilities permit.

Next, the Government Presidium heard a report on the performance of tasks involving the development of national education. These tasks were contained in the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution, designed to develop a qualitatively new pattern of national education capable of meeting the requirements of the 21st century in all spheres of social and economic life.

Work on a future higher education development program is continuing. This program is meant to lay down precise research topics for colleges, make maximum and effective use of the existing scientific and technical potential of colleges, and permit the broadest possible exchange of experience between colleges at home and abroad. The research work of colleges will be coordinated with the needs of the national economy as far as possible. College research programs will be drawn up. The number of laboratories equipped with the most modern apparatus will increase.

A future pattern of general education is being developed. Steps have been taken toward solving fundamental problems of general and secondary education, such as satisfying the needs of teaching cadres, altering the methods and curricula for the training of teachers, and supplying educational establishments with modern teaching aids. The number of specialized teaching posts in colleges has been increased, more colleges are now offering 2-year teacher training courses, and it has been made possible for students in colleges of agriculture, economics, and technology who want to enter education to receive the necessary extra training. The first stage of reviewing the teaching curriculum in primary schools has been completed. Tasks are now being performed to rapidly improve supplies of teaching aids in schools and colleges. In the next few years it is foreseen that there will be considerably greater resources for this purpose. In particular, there will be more money for microcomputers.

Miodowicz Addresses Zamosc Ceremony

AU080830 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Speaking at a World War II observance ceremony in Zamosc on 1 September, Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, said that the tragedy of those days, the days of our fatherland's dismal occupation by the Hitlerite invader, have remained in the memory of every Polish family. Although time heals old wounds, there can be no question of forgetting the atrocities committed in the death chambers of Oswiecim [Auschwitz] and behind the wires of concentration camps. There can be no question of forgetting the destruction of hundreds of Polish cities and the tragedy of the children in the Zamosc region!

On this tragic anniversary of September, we are calling to mind those pictures of human misfortune in order to speak out once again with the voice of millions of working people in Poland: Never again war!

We all realize that huge quantities of destructive weapons have once again been amassed on our globe. Ambitions and desires for domination over other people have rekindled. Imperialism is trying to halt socimavrjrognvwzeks of its expansionist policy. Must human intellect, knowledge, and educational and scientific potential be used against working people? Millions of Poles are providing only one answer — no!

For we have the right to demand that all the economic and technological potential that is being used for armaments be used instead to improve standards of living, eliminate hunger, create new workplaces, and protect the environment.

On the day of international solidarity between working people and their trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament, let us express our energetic support for all peaceful forces in the world.

On behalf of the WFTU, A. Miodowicz greeted everyone taking part in the rally to commemorate the outbreak of the world's bloodiest war, which started on Polish soil. We wish to display our desire to struggle to preserve peace in Europe and the world, he said.

In this world, where the German fascists murdered and neutralized [pacyfikowali] thousands of Poles and where children from the Zamosc region were the victims of genocide, we are calling for a joint struggle against the threat of a new war, a struggle for general disarmament. Every working person wants to live in peace. He wants his daily toil to be used for the joys in life, not for annihilation.

We support every initiative to halt the arms race, every step toward general disarmament. The Soviet disarmament program, as well as the Jaruzelski Plan, present favorable prerequisites and chances for international security. In order to make these chances real, however, good will by all states and powers is necessary. The current threat is global, and the "star wars" concept constitutes a dangerous escalation of military blackmail.

That is why we demand an end to the insane plans to conquer the world, and that is why we protest against all attempts to fan a new fire of war. Let us replace confrontation of forces by dialogue and cooperation!

Let peace and work be the guiding thoughts of all people in the world!

PPR's Siwicki Meets Officials

Meets With Ceausescu

AU031840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text]Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03/09/1987 — On Thursday, September 3, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, now on a visit to Romania. The guest was accompanied by Lt.Gen. Tadeusz Szacilo head of the High Political Direction of the Polish Army.

On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Poland's national defence minister the Order of Tudor Vladimirescu, First Class, and the head of the High Political Direction of the Polish Army the Order of Tudor Vladimirescu, Second Class, as an expression of the friendly relations between the two countries, between the Armies of Romania and Poland.

The Polish minister thanked for the high distinctions awarded, stressing that they were an expression of the brotherhood in arms of the Polish People's Army and the Armed Forces of Romania, of the willingness to further develop them.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Wojciech Jaruzelski be conveyed warm greetings and wishes of health and happiness, of progress and welfare for the friendly Polish people.

During the interview stress was laid on the traditional links of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples which witnessed a steadily upward course in the spirit of the talks and understandings covenanted during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Warsaw. It was assessed that the continuously growing potential of the two countries' economies provided broad possibilities of further expanding and diversifying Romanian-Polish relations, more particularly cooperation in production, technical, scientific and other cooperation. Emphasis was also placed on the significance of strengthening the collaboration between the Romanian and Polish armies.

Aspects of the current international life were approached and stress was laid on the need to do everything possible to achieve nuclear and conventional disarmament, to reduce military spending — the huge financial resources thus released being used for the socioeconomic development of each country, of the developing countries more particularly — establish a climate of peace, understanding and broad cooperation in the world.

The interview was attended by Col. Gen. Vasile Milea, minister of national defence and Lt. Gen. Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister and secretary of the High Political Command of the Armed Forces.

Holds Talks With Milea

AU041535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1349 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 4/9/1987 — Upon the invitation of Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of Romania, a Polish military delegation headed by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of Poland, paid a visit to Romania over September 2-4, 1987.

During the talk conducted on the occasion by the Romanian and Polish military delegations, headed by the national defence ministers, they highlighted the links of friendship established between the two countries, peoples and Armed Forces that, in the spirit of the summit understandings, develop continuously.

While in Romania, the guests saw round military units and military learning units, as well as economic and touristic sites.

Concludes Visit

LD050203 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] The Polish military delegation led by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister for national defense, has ended an official friendship visit to Romania. The Polish Peoples Army delegation visited the training ground of the Mountain Riflemen Units in the Central Carpathian Mountains on the last day of its visit, where it observed the exercises of several subunits. The Polish guests also visited an aircraft factory, familiarizing themselves with current production problems and the prospects of development for that enterprise, which is also cooperating with enterprises of the Polish aircraft industry.

Joint PRC Commission Opens Session

AU041734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/09/1987 — The eighth session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on Friday.

During the proceedings, the two delegations led by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission of the People's Republic of China, will survey the evolution of the economic relations between Romania and China in the period elapsed since the previous session, possibilities and ways of further developing economic, technical and scientific cooperation in domains of joint interest, expanding and diversifying mutual goods exchanges, in keeping with the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted and decisions made during the Romanian-Chinese top-level dialogue.

Egyptian Solons Visit Brasov County
AU071440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 07/09/1987 — The Egyptian parliamentary delegation led by Prof. Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly, paid a visit to Brasov County. The members of the delegation had an interview at Brasov Municipality People's Council where they were informed about the activity carried on by local bodies of state power, the concerns for the economic and social development of the county's communities.

The delegation also saw around economic units, places of social, cultural and tourist interest in Brasov.

Production Forces' Modernization Eyed
AU271634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/08/1987 — As roughly one-third of the national income has been earmarked for development in the last 22 years, investment totalling more than 3,200 thousand million lei was realized in the interval spanning 1966-1986, out of the 3,600 thousand million lei invested in the Romanian economy since 1951. Consequently, the fixed assets that went on line in the period ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress (held in 1965) are worth 2,850 thousand million or so. In less than 22 years over 8,500 major production units were put on line, which, on an average, means one unit commissioned in less than 24 hours. With that as a basis, the number of workplaces grew by more than 3.5 million. Furthermore, in 1986 the national was 14 times up from 1950.

Whereas in the early stages of socialist construction economic growth was markedly intensive in character — fixed assets increased substantially, the number of working personnel rose and new resources were put to production — in the period after 1965 intensive factors started asserting themselves ever more strongly. So, for instance, over 1966-1986 the average annual growth rate of fixed assets (of 8.8 per cent) was higher than that of investment (of 7.4 per cent). From one five-year plan period to another productivity has been the factor responsible for the production growth. It accounted for 75 per cent of the industrial production rise of the 1976-1980 five-year period and for almost the entire growth of the 1981-1985 interval. As an outcome of the qualitative changes wrought in the economy, starting the 1971-1980 period the national income has grown faster than the social product, the average annual growth rate of the national income for the entire 1971-1980 interval standing at 7.6 per cent, which compares with 6.9 per cent in the case of the social product.

In the current development stage in the Romanian economy (that is the five-year period spanning 1986-1990) the strategy of intensive-type development is a lawlike process. At present, Romania boasts a strong economic potential, a developed, finely equipped industry, a fully developing agriculture benefiting from sophisticated outfit, a dense, modern transport network, as well as a strong highly trained labour force. These are fine prerequisites for an intensive-type economic development, which, in the ongoing quinquennium, shows in the modernization of production structures, the high-rate growth of productivity, the superior capitalization of raw materials and the sensible reduction of material spending. An important line of action for intensive-type, qualitative development is the marked rise in the efficiency of fixed assets. The envisaged growth rate for the national income in the 1986-1990 interval (of 9.9-10.6 per cent) is netly higher than the growth rate of fixed assets (of 6.5 per cent), which provides for a more-than-20-per cent rise in the national income volume per 1,000 lei worth of fixed assets. Intensive-type development also calls for higher technical standards and quality of production. In this respect, the weight of industrial products manufactured according to world standards will amount to roughly 95 per cent until 1990, with 2-5 per cent of the production boasting even better characteristics. In 1990 as many as 46 per cent of the marketable production turned out in the manufacturing branches will include new and updated products.

Under the impact of intensive and efficiency factors the newly created value in the economy will go up at a fast pace. So for instance, the average growth rate of net production (of 13.3-14.2 per cent) will be higher than that of the marketable production (of 7.5-8.3 per cent), while the national income will annually increase faster than the social product (9.9-10.6 per cent as against 6.4-7.1 per cent). The process of intensifying activities in all areas will also show in development by territorial units as the rational distribution of the production forces in the territory will continue so that in 1990 each county may boast a minimal per capita industrial production worth at least 50,000 lei and total economic activities worth at least 80,000 lei. The growing potential of the work force, called upon to carry through the process of intensive development, is an outcome of the improvement of the learning system, the permanent organization of refresher courses, as well as of courses in multiple training and specialization.

USSR, U.S. Favor Dialogue With Nonaligned

LD041937 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG) — Letters addressed to Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Acting Secretary of State John Whitehead indicate that both super powers are interested in dialogue with the mediterranean nonaligned countries.

The letters are replies to a message sent by Dizdarevic on behalf of the Meditettanean countries' foreign ministers in which he informed the Washington and Moscow Governments on the stands adopted by these countries' ministerial meeting in June on Yugoslavia's Brioni Islands. The stands relate to the interdependence of security and disarmament in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Dizdarevic will inform his colleagues in the Mediterranean nonaligned countries on the contents of Shervardnadze's and Whitehead's letters, and on the results of consultations held after the Brioni meeting with a number of European, primarily Mediterranean countries, when he goes to New York to attend the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session.

Canadian Senate Speaker Arrives for Visit

LD072314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia and Canada are interested in the promotion of the traditionally good bilateral relations and cooperation, especially at the economic level, through stronger trade and modern forms of cooperation and scientific-technical ties, it was set out today by Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Canadian Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau.

Charbonneau arrived today on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia, as guest of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Charbonneau discussed scopes for promoting Yugoslav-Canadian economic cooperation, especially through the development of its higher forms in the areas of industry, energy, agriculture, tourism and transport, also with Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic.

The Canadian Senate speaker expressed his country's interest in joint investments in Yugoslavia. He announced that a group of Canadian businessmen would soon visit Yugoslavia to discuss concrete possibilities for the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

In talks with his host, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Marjan Rozic, Guy Charbonneau was especially interested in the conditions under which foreign partners can invest capital in the Yugoslav economy.

Among other things, Rozic spoke about Yugoslavia's interest in the wider opening of foreign markets to Yugoslav products and knowledge. He pointed out the need for Yugoslavia to be anabled to ensure its own development, along with the regular repayment of its debts to foreign creditors, in order that the burden of its debt obligations be borne more easily, which is also in the interest of the creditors.

Mojsov, Mikulic Receive SFRY Ambassadors

LD072311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) — Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and FEC President Branko Mikulic today received separately ambassadors of the SFRY in a large number of countries. During lengthy talks, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, took part, special attention was devoted to roads toward the broad international, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation of Yugoslavia, especially in the economic field, as well as to trends in international relations in which this cooperation as well as the activity of the Nonaligned Movement is developing.

These talks were preceded by a colloquium in the Federal Secretariat for International Affairs held on Saturday and Sunday, during which close consideration was given to current problems of Yugoslavia's economic and financial relations with foreign countries and to ways to improve them in other fields too. The debate also encompassed current events in the international scene which are of importance to Yugoslavia's as well as the Nonaligned Movement's further international activity and initiatives.

Mojsov, Mikulic Send Greetings to Libya

AU061659 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national day and the anniversary of the Great September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with cordial congratulations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

FEC President Branko Mikulic has, on the occasion of the national day of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, sent congratulations to 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Congress, with the best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Presidium Endorses Krunic's Romania Visit

AU072003 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium decided that the festive session of the LCY Central Committee marking the 50th anniversary of Tito's ascenssion to lead the Communist Party of Yugoslavia will be held on 24 September.

At its session on 1 September, the Presidium, as was stated yesterday, discussed and adopted the report on the visit by the LCY delegation led by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the RCP and the SR of Romania between 22 and 24 July this year.

The Presidium also discussed draft documents for the upcoming 10th LCY Central Committee Presidium session on topical ideopolitical questions concerning the realization of constitutionality and legality, which is scheduled for 25 September this year.

Further Reportage on Paracin Shooting

Defense Secretariat Statement

LD051523 Belgrade
TANJUGinEnglish1920 GMT4 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG) — Aziz Kelmendi, the soldier who killed four and wounded five of his sleeping colleagues in the military barracks in Paracin yesterday morning, planned and worked out the details of his crime, says a statement released here this evening by the Yugoslav Secretariat of National Defense.

The statement adds that the investigation so far has found that Kelmendi, who was assistant duty officer in the barracks, broke open the ammunition locker from which he took ten rounds of 7.62 MM ammunition with which he loaded his automatic rifle. Threatening to kill the guard commander, Corporal Riza Alibasic, he forced him to hand over two magazines of ammunition. Kelmendi then proceeded to the dormitory to seek Private Safet Dudakovic who was his first victim.

After shooting dead the sleeping Dudakovic, Kelmendi started firing at random in this and the adjoining dormitory, killing another three and wounding five soldiers.

In the ensuing confusion and under the cover of darkness, Kelmendi succeeded in escaping from the barracks, it is said. Several hours later the pursuers found him dead about one kilometre away displaying "apparent marks of committed suicide."

Kelmendi's superiors, it is said, had had no information about Kelmendi being a sick man or a person with hostile leanings. His fellow soldiers and officers describe him as a withdrawn, rather nervous and occasionally aggressive person. They say he associated mostly with other ethnic Albanians and came twice into conflict with the late Dudakovic.

Investigation has shown that Kelmendi was jailed for 15 days in 1983 for attempting to cross illegally to Albania and that he acted in a chauvinistic manner in the secondary school and on the faculty.

The aim of further investigation is to determine the real motives and other circumstances of the crime, concludes the statement.

The team of doctors at the military hospital in nis, the centre of the military region where the Paracin army unit is stationed.

The bodies of killed soldiers were sent today from Nis to their towns or villages, where they will be buried tomorrow.

Slogans Chanted at Funeral

AU052043 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Soldier Srdjan Simic was buried at the New Cemetery in Belgrade today. He was one of the four young men criminally killed [murdered] in the Branko Krsmanovic Barracks in Paracin early in the morning of 3 September. [passage omitted]

Some 20,000 people gathered for the funeral of Srdjan Simic. They included a group of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. After the funeral, the citizens gathered at the cemetery sang the national anthem. During the chanting that followed, slogans were shouted referring chiefly to the situation in Kosovo.

Nationalism Probable Cause

LD072116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 7 Sep 87

["Statement on the Paracin Shootings by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) — The murderer of the four soldiers in the Paracin barracks, Aziz Kelmendi, spoke out on several occasions from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, calling for Albanians to rally in favor of Albania's social system. He planned his crime, and also belongs to a nationalist-oriented family. [sentence as received] At his father's house a pistol was found, and Sadik Kelmendi was arrested.

Data about the criminal and his family were obtained the day after by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, following the crime and after detailed checks. The first information from the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs was, however, incomplete and did not contain the fact that the criminal attempted to escape to Albania and was oriented in a hostile way.

This is learned from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, from where TANJUG received the following statement:

In connection with the murder and wounding of soldiers in the Paracin garrison, which was committed by Aziz Kelmendi, competent military and other state organs are conducting an intensive inquiry. Knowledge gleaned over the last 3 days confirms all the facts set out in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense statement of 4 September 1987. Inquiries and other investigations carried out in the intervening period have established that the murderer Aziz Kelmendi was nationalistically-oriented, and prior to coming to the Yugoslav People's

Army had spoken out several times from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It emerges from two notebooks of his poems, discovered in the search carried out of Kelmendi's house in the village of Dusanovac, that the murderer was a direct advocate of the "Kosovo Republic" idea and armed struggle. In these notebooks, he wrote from typical chauvinist-separatist positions about intranational relations in Yugoslavia and the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981. He called on Albanians to rally together and take revenge for alleged injustices towards the Albanian nationality. It was also established that Aziz Kelmendi propagated the Albanian sociopolitical system and, in this connection, claimed that the Yugoslav press portrayed circumstances there incorrectly. He publicly protested the restriction prohibiting the bearing the Albanian flag at at weddings in Macedonia, it says in the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Everything learned points to the conclusion that Aziz Kelmendi planned his crime.

It has been established that close relatives of the murderer are also nationalistically-oriented. A brother was sentenced in a magistrate's court for writing hostile slogans. The father of the murderer, Sadik Kelmenki, on the day the crime was committed, at about 0600, was in front of the barracks in which the crime was committed and stated that he had come to visit his son. The competent organs have searched the Kelmendi house and on this occasion discovered a 7.62-mm pistol belonging to Sadik Kelmendi, for which he has no licence. For illegally possessing a weapon he has been imprisoned. In the Kelmendi house hostile propaganda material reflecting Albanian nationalism and separatism was discovered and confiscated. Competent military, judicial, and other state organs are working to establish the background to this crime, i.e whether anyone is behind it and if so who.

Initial information about the murderer and his family obtained from the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs was incomplete. It did not contain the information that Aziz Kelmendi attempted to escape to Albania and that he was oriented in a hostile way. It was only on the following day, after detailed checking, that information was obtained on his and his family's real nationalist leanings.

Measures are in hand to establish the causes of and concrete responsibility for the failure to fulfill legally established duties in respect to providing information to the Yugoslav People's Army on the histile action of individual recruits prior to their being sent to do military service.

The investigation is hampered by the fact that the murderer committed suicide after the crime. Military investigative organs, in cooperation with other competent organs, are implementing it thoroughly and intensively, says the end of the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Board of Managers Dismissed

LD042010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT

[Summary] Velika Kladusa, 4 Sep (TANJUG) — The workers' council of Agrokomerc from Velika Kladusa this evening dismissed the combine's board of managers headed by Fikret Abdic. Asam Sarajlija, delegate to the chamber of the republics and provinces, was appointed acting chairman of the board. Apart from Fikret Abdic and deputy chairman Ibrahim Mujic the remaining 10 members were transferred to other duties in the combine corresponding to their qualifications.

Officials Arrested

LD041935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Summary] Sarajevo, 4 Sep (TANJUG) — The Security Services' Center of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Bihac today ordered the arrest and detention of Dr Ibrahim Mujic, deputy chairman of the Agrokomerc Managers' Board, Josip Grgic, chairman of the Managers' Board of the Sarejevo Privredna Banka in Bihac, Mujo Vukovic, director of the business unit of the Bihac Privredna Banka in Velika Kladusa, and Hasan Dzanic, acting director of the Agrokomerc Interna Banka in Velika Kladusa, for the criminal act of representing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social system, contrary to Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code, aimed at undermining the economic basis of the country, as well as a number of other criminal acts against the economy.

The centre also submitted a request to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber for approval of bringing criminal proceedings against Agrokomerc Director Fikret Abdic and Alija Alesevic, who is already in detention.

DELO on Istuk Statement

AU041829 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Sep 87 p 2

[Mija Repovz commentary: "Disinformation and Passions"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There is no denying the rhetorical pirouette that Hrvoje Istuk performed so skillfully and gracefully. [passage omitted] With political wisdom he noted "that we must be ashamed," and that Abdic had no right to speak as he had. But Abdic, Istuk continued, is not the only one who says things that he has no moral right to say; France Popit does the same when he says that all the people in Bosnia-Hercegovina steal and that they even steal for personal use.

The gathering in Banja Luka was of course not told by Hrvoje Istuk when and on what occasion France Popit was supposed to have said anything of the sort, or in which newspaper Istuk read Popit's statement. As an analysis of Popit's latest speeches show, he really did

speak about thefts, and he did so on 20 August when he visited Konus in company of Stane Dolanc. *Tanjug* dispatched a report on what he said to the newspapers, radio and television stations throughout Yugoslavia. We cite the *Tanjug* report, published in the SAWPY's *Borba*: "In connection with Slovenia requesting an expansion of its own development, Popit stressed, we are being reproached for being egotists and for supporting partial interests." Popit asked in this connection: "Whom have we harmed in Yugoslavia with our egotism? So far we have always helped everywhere: after earthquakes, and in connection with Feni and with the Skopje and Pristina banks. Have we ever stolen anything from anybody? On the contrary, we truly worked for our own development and we tied ourselves to the development of the entire state. Thefts are indeed egotistic partial interests," Popit assessed. He added that when you say something of this nature, "some people are very sensitive and do not take it as a contribution to solving Yugoslav problems."

There is no report about France Popit saying, as Istuk definitely stated, that everybody in Bosnia-Hercegovina is a thief.

A fabrication of such frightening proportions as Hrvoje Istuk, member of the LCY Central Committee, at the moment president of the Managing Board of Radio-Television Sarajevo, and in the recent past incumbent of many high offices in Bosnia-Hercegovina, including the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, has allowed himself would perhaps be dismissed by a superficial person as settling of accounts among the republics at the very top politically within the state, and by an enthusiastic demagogue as even a most necessary political differentiation. It is, in fact, something much more dangerous: an incitement of the people of one federal unit against the people of another through disinformation. The basic principle of such a manipulation is based on the frequently correct assumption that no denial can remove all the seads of doubt that have been sown. In the present situation of fear and uncertainty caused by the aggravating crisis and the falling standard of living throughout Yugoslavia, this assumption also counts on passions, for which the outbreak of arguments and evidence unfortunately are no longer needed.

Unfortunately, Hrvoje Istuk also did not cite any arguments or evidence — and even less, names — when he served up the sins of others. There would have been no harm if he had publicly stated who was behind the Koerting affair. We in Slovenia have known for a long time that we paid for it dearly, and we know who paid the bill for this failed investment, that is to say, a wrong business move and not a criminal act of Yugoslav proportions. Over two-thirds were paid by Gorenje [Slovene enterprise that tried to expand abroad by buying Koerting, a FRG firm, but had to sell out eventually], and the rest came from Slovene reserves, a rescue loan by the Ljubljana Bank, and the funds of production partners.

Istuk 'Sorry' for Confusion

AU041753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 87 p 3

[TANJUG report: "I Did Not Mean That"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 1 Sep (TANJUG) — A portion of a speech that Hrvoje Istuk, member of the LCY Central Committee, delivered at a traditional gathering in Stricici, was critically assessed at the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium session yesterday. Tomorrow's edition of *Oslobodjenje* carries Hrvoje Istuk's reaction to the critical assessment.

"I am sorry," Istuk said, "that a part of my speech at the gathering in Stricici could be interpreted as a stimulus for interrepublican misunderstanding, particularly since I believe my whole speech was on the line of promoting deeper spiritual and all other ties among our peoples.

"An examination of Yugoslav press reports on Comrade France Popit's visit to Konus showed me that his visit and speech were presented in different ways. However, there was no denial of these various reports and this led me to say that I did. This is how my basic intention of opposing attempts to equate the leadership of Agrokomerc with all working people in this organization and in the SR of Bosnia and Hercegovina was, as it turned out, unfoundedly connected with France Popit. I think," Istuk stressed, "that the reaction by the Slovene LC CC Presidium to that part of my speech is useful, and that it contributes toward an explanation of things and a removal of misunderstandings."

POLITIKA on Pozderac Links

[Editorial report] Belgrade *Politika* in Serbo-Croatian on 1 September, pages 1 and 7, and on 2 September, pages 6 and 7-8, reports and comments on the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and urges Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to explain his connection with Agrokomerc.

On 1 September on page 1, M. Caric, in a 400-word report datelined Sarajevo, 31 August, says: "It has been a long time since a session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina has generated so much interest. Of course, there is enough reason for the interest, because the session is discussing — a week earlier than previously announced — the current political situation connected with the affair involving Agrokomerc of Velika Kladusa."

"The statement by Metod Rotar, director general of the Ljubljana Bank, citing the names of the highest leaders of Bosnia Hercegovina, and yesterday's reaction in Zmijanje by LCY Central Committee Member Hrvoje Istuk, also citing names of officials of the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia, were some of the things that set the tone for the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"It is obvious that the discussion concerned the Yugoslav aspect of the problem more than just Fikret Abdic's responsibility alone."

Caric reports that the session began at 0900 and should have ended at 1400, but was still under way at 1800. It was closed to the press. "In addition to Milan Uzelac, who chaired the session, those who spoke first were Hamdija Pozderac, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Lovrenovic, president of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and Nenad Guzina, president of the City Conference of the LC of Sarajevo."

On 2 September on page 6, Polpmjpjflscu reports on the statement issued on the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Presidium session. On pages 7-8, *Politika* carrus a 1,200-word article by Mirko Caric, datelined Sarajevo on 1 September and entitled "Fikret Remained Alone." Caric reviews the statement and says that "more was expected" of it, noting that "it is more than important and necessary for everyone, who made decisions and helped Agrokomerc into the situation it is in, to be truly and immediately named and called to account. Without this, Yugoslavia will definitely become a huge Agrokomerc, locked within its own impotence.

"This impotence is reflected by the statement of the Presidium of the Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which does not contain a single word of self-criticism by members of the Central Committee of this republic," Caric says.

An 800-word commentary by Dragan Bujosevic, "Vampire of Egotism," carried by *Politika* on 1 September on page 7, refers to Hrvoje Istuk's speech at Zmijanje, and says:

"We do not agree with his saying that Agrokomerc director Abdic should not make the sort of statements he does. If Abdic asserts that he enjoyed the support of Hakija and Hamdija Pozderac, and if many politicians assert that such a large issue of bogus bills of exchange would be impossible without the support of the top political leadership, then it would be only normal — in a socialist self-managing democracy — for the top political leadership to clearly reply to this 'naming of names.' Both Hakija and Hamdija Pozderac should reply publicly to the assertion by director Abdic, as well as by segments of the Velika Kladusa public. If Hamdija Pozderac was able to explain in March how parts of another man's book found their way into the book he wrote, why does he not reply to Abdic's accusations now? We have no doubt that 23 million Yugoslavs, who 'carry' per capita some 20,000 dinars' worth of bogus Agrokomerce bills of exchange, would like to hear his reply, as well as his brother Hakija's story. They should explain to their voters whether, as Abdic asserts, they actually were Abdic's 'political backers.'"

Mikulic Mentioned in Affair

AU051717 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade (TANJUG) — Svetozar Durutovic, FEC member and federal secretary for information, stated today that domestic information media, in their persistent efforts to objectively inform about all the essential questions of social life, have made a significant contribution toward bringing into the open the truth about what happened in and around Agrokomerc. Our press has and continues to endeavor to point out the proper causes and actors in the affair.

In a statement to *Tanjug*, Durutovic pointed out that in addition to this, the pages of some of our newspapers are uncritically being opened to assessments from the outside world, so that it appears as if they are borrowing "courage" from somebody else. He pointed out that social visibility is sufficiently good in our system, and therefore we have no need for malicious foreign "eye glasses" to look at our problems. A climate of mistrust is created in the Yugoslav public through reporting insinuations from foreign media, or through carrying rumors emanating allegedly from the diplomatic corps. This is merely an attempt to shake the political and moral integrity of even the FEC with the help of Agrokomerc case.

How else can one interpret, Durutovic asked, assertions taken from the foreign media to the effect "that not even Premier Branko Mikulic, who for years has been the undisputed leader of this republic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), will be untouched by the scandal, although his name is not mentioned by anybody for the present." Or, that papers have borrowed the assessment "that the Yugoslav Government was delaying this case because of the possible involvement of high regional officials in this affair." The foreign media are also used as a source for the statement "that according to Sarajevo Bank reports, Federal Minister Radovan Makic (a Bosnia-Hercegovina cadre) is making efforts to have funds of the Federal Fund for Underdeveloped Regions used to pay for the financial deficit."

The authors of these insinuations have obviously "failed to notice" the statement published by the FEC about the determination with which all the illegal and socially forbidden acts should be cleared up in the Agrokomerc case. [passage omitted]

Bank Governor Interviewed

LD062330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG) — The August agreement between creditor banks and the Yugoslav Money and Securities Market Executive Committee, according to which these institutions are to convert the uncovered promissory notes issued by Agrokomerc into a long-term credit, is untenable, National Bank of Yugoslavia (NBY) Governor Dusan Vlatkovic said in an interview to *Tanjug* broadcast today.

Vlatkovic considers that creditor banks and the money and securities market also bear a substantial part of the responsibility for the Agrokomerc scandal which broke out in mid-August when the large agro-industrial firm in the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina was found to have issued at least 300 million dollars' worth of unbacked promissory notes.

Bankers failed to check the credit rating of Agrokomerc and of Privredna Banka Sarajevo-Udruzena Banka, that is, its basic bank in Bihac which guaranteed the notes, Vlatkovic said.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia stresses that the agreement between creditor banks and the money market boils down to the short-term promissory note claims being converted into a long-term contrary to the monetary-credit system.

In case the agreement is nevertheless reached contrary to the set monetary-credit policy, Vlatkovic claims that illegalities would occur in its practical implementation which the Yugoslav social accountancy service would have to prevent.

On the preparations for changes in the Yugoslav constitution, Vlatkovic said that materials had been prepared in the NBY which indicated the need to give the bank full powers to directly implement measures of the monetary-credit policy, including controlling the operation of banks. This is not the case now, which is partly to blame for the Agrokomerc affair, Yugoslavia's biggest post-war financial scandal.

Vlatkovic insisted on the necessity of making the NBY the sole independent establishment for the issue of money, capable of ensuring the basic constitutional tenets of a uniform currency and the uniform functioning of the monetary system by efficiently carrying out the tasks of the monetary-credit policy and by directly controlling the operation of banks.

Vlatkovic did not deny that Yugoslavia had difficulties in foreign debt repayments this year but also said that foreign currency income had increased and, accordingly, the country's foreign currency reserves.

Yugoslavia's net foreign currency debt repayments amounted to 1.4 billion dollars last year, and [number indistinct] million dollars in the January to July period this [word indistinct] Vlatkovic said. If obligations on interest, which will amount to some 1.8 billion dollars in 1987, are added to the net repayments, then the net outflow of funds will reach 2.5 billion dollars this year, he added.

The measures taken in mid-1987 with regard to interest on dinar savings deposits and the stimulation of foreign currency savings are expected to encourage saving, particularly the inflow of funds from Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad, Vlatkovic said.

Serbian LC Discusses Situation in Kosovo

AU071755 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Aug 87 p 6

[TANJUG report: "Separatists Are Not Keeping Still"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) — Preparations have been completed and the operative plans for all subjects' involvement in the implementation of the party plenum tasks in the republic, Kosovo, and communes have been adopted — this was assessed by the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium session that concluded last night (Slobodan Milosevic was chairman). The Presidium, as was stated, critically discussed activities regarding the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum Conclusions and the direct tasks of the Serbian LC Central Committee in Kosovo in the last 1 and 1/2 months about which Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, spoke in his introductory speech.

It was assessed that in this period the greatest results have been in education. Intensive work is being done on the formation of the new communes of Stimlje and Strpci. The construction of a bridge over the Lake Gazivode reservoir in Ibarski Kolasin will start soon. Preparations for the construction of several new plants have also been completed. Preparations have also been completed for providing direct expert help by republican organs to the Kosovo organs of justice and administration.

The working groups consisting of members of the central and provincial committees have established a permanent working contact with all communes in the SAP of Kosovo. Their work concentrates on providing practical help in the conduct of political actions on solving specific problems. The Presidium positively assessed their work and concluded that they should involve themselves even more directly in the work of local communities, schools, university faculties, and work organizations.

But, the statement points out, since the last plenum Albanian nationalists and separatists have intensified their activities. Through various forms of pressure — such as attacks on lives, honor, and the dignity of Serbs and Montenegrins — they are creating an atmosphere of insecurity and fear, and in this way forcing Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. It is obvious that their aim is to hamper the process of implementing the LCY Central Committee conclusions on Kosovo.

Although the competent organs are reacting faster in all these cases and are more efficient in finding the culprits, what is lacking is the political work that would curb the opportunities for nationalist and hostile activities, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium concluded. [passage omitted]

The Serbian LC Central Committee found that the hitherto activities in the province have lacked uniformity and that some organs and organizations have shown passivism and opportunism. The Kosovo LC

Provincial Committee Presidium should in all parts of the province establish the concrete responsibility of all leaderships and individuals not implementing the party tenets and not opposing separatism and nationalism in Kosovo.

It is necessary to establish the responsibility of all leaderships in basic associated labor organizations and local communities, in the communes and respective organs which are not implementing the tasks and in which the political situation, intranational relations and problems are becoming increasingly worse, and to urgently introduce cadre changes. This primarily refers to the communal leadership in Klina, Pristina, and Pec.

The Presidium also concluded that the further political action should be persistently and energetically aimed at the consistent and timely implementation of all set tasks. [passage omitted]

Vlasi Defends Commune Leaders

AU071830 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 87 p 3

[M. Antic report: "Unfounded Criticisms"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 31 Aug — In the current concrete action to implement our conclusions, instead of depreciatory and imperious attitudes, the belittlement of what we are doing and achieving, we need real support and trust, which should also characterize relations among the Communists.

This was stated today by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, addressing all Kosovo communal officials and the provincial officials in charge of implementing the Ninth LCY Central Committee Conclusions on education. [passage omitted]

Nationalists and Hooligans Are Not Only Albanians [subhead]

In the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum Conclusions, the question of the responsibility of all those who are showing opportunism, incompetence, or are hampering the action for various reasons or are not up to their tasks will be permanently topical. It is already clear that we ought to introduce certain changes and reinforcement in some communes.

The public criticism of communal leaderships, such as the one made recently (the statement on the Serbian LC Central Committe session — editor's note) about the communal leaderships in Pristina, Pec, and Klina does not serve any purpose and cannot have any positive effects. First, because there is no sufficient evidence of that; second, one cannot say that this refers to the right cases, particularly to the case of the Pristina communal leadership; and third, one must know how some communal leaderships in the province can be called to bear responsibility, and who is objectively in the position to have more reasons for that. This raises the question of the role of the membership in the communal LC organizations and organs, and even of those of the province.

This kind of public criticism of communal leaderships in the province, without prior consultations with the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium about the grounds for these criticisms, is contrary to the statutory relations in the LC, politically unacceptable, and counterproductive for actions in these places. I do not wish to be biased but since this has already been done because of some nationalist attacks on some individuals of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in these three communes — those responsible for this were prosecuted and sharp measures have been undertaken — then it would appear politically more convincing and it would be more beneficial for our action if the leadership of the commune in Serbia in which several cases of attacks on Albanian owned shops have taken place, or the leadership of the commune in which a group of hooligans had beaten up several Albanians for no reason and in which there have been several cases of serious bodily harm and so forth, are also called to bear responsibility. Of course, we do not think that we should call them to bear responsibility, but others have done it, Azem Vlasi said.

Equal Language Use On Kosovo Road Signs

LD060328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 5 Sep (TANJUG) — The Kosovo Provincial Committee for Transportation and Communications announced today that intensive activity has been undertaken to implement the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session relating to the equal use of the languages and scripts of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo on road signs. This concerns the order in which messages on road signs will be given. Eveidently there will be some changes in the current practice of giving place-names, directions, and other signs first in Albanian and then in Serbo-Croat. [passage omitted]

For signs in areas where the overwhelming majority of the population is of one nationality, road signs will be written in that nationality's language, with the other nationality's language underneath.

The place names whose root resembles the Serbo-Croatian appelation will be written first in Serbo-Croatian and then in Albanian.

The first signs on main and regional roads marking the entrace into the SAP of Kosovo will be written first in Serbo-Croatian and then in Albanian.

Road signs within the province bearing the names of places outside the province will be written first in Serbo-Croatian and then in Albanian.

The announcement says that in the current practice, there have been failings in that signs for settlements and other road signs have been predominantly in Albanian and then in Serbo-Croatian, even in places where there was no need for such an order.

The elimination of errors in road signs on the Province's main and regional roads is underway and will be completed by the end of September.

Correction: USSR Trade Delegation Visits

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "USSR Trade and Industry Delegation Visits," published in the 25 August East Europe *Daily Report*, page Y 1: Paragraph one, sentence one: [Text] Belgrade, 24 Aug (TANJUG) — In today's meeting . . . (changing processing indicator from "Summary" to "Text", and deleting quotation marks)

Delete quotation marks at beginning of paragraphs two, three, and four.

Paragraph four, from end of last sentence to end of item: . . . our business officials.

Acquainting Yugoslav colleagues with numerous changes in the economic life of the Soviet Union, in particular with the "perestroyka" [restructuring] in the area of foreign trade, the Soviets stressed that this makes it possible to have direct contacts between their collectives and foreign ones. Also, it means more concern for their own business activity (economic account) and for increasing exports.

They invited our businessmen to increase their purchases on Soviet markets and thereby reduce their claims toward Soviet collectives, stressing the readiness for a more "elastic" agreement on the goods they would deliver. However, they made it known that the USSR has to reduce deliveries of fuel and raw materials to foreign countries, which means that there will be less for us as well in the future.

In the talks with *Tanjug* journalists, Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, who today greeted the guests from the Soviet Union, stressed that the present lack of balance is also affecting plans for increasing and promoting bilateral economic cooperation. Therefore, the great interest of the Soviet side in finding a way out is very significant, even more so since this is not seen as a reduction of their purchases in Yugoslavia but an increase in trade.

Most attention during the 7-day stay by the Soviet delegation in Yugoslavia — which, split into three groups, will visit many of our collectives in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, and Slovenia — will be devoted to establishing bilateral economic interests for the tasks of industrial cooperation, specialization, joint investments, and other modern forms of cooperation.

The two countries plan to exchange this year goods and services worth $6.3 billion. During the 6 months, the agreement sought to achieve $4.8 billion of business, but during this period the value of trade in both directions amounted to $2.54 billion. (Replacing the final, summarized paragraph with the textual rendering, and deleting quotation marks at end of paragraph four.)